TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

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For the Blade.

TWILIGHT PICTURES.

BY MOSS ROSE.

I—MELANCHOLY MAD.

The Artist's dream is sitting there,
A woman young, and wildly fair,
With flossy curls of sunny hair.

Breeze-twined and flowing all unbound,
Beside a low and grass-grown mound,
While silence reigns, above, around.

I see, beneath the semi-light,
Her eyes, like dark and starry night,
And full of tender, holy light.

The wasted form is one of grace,
And woe has penciled no dark trace,
To mar the white and perfect face.

The satin robe of gray and gold,
Is trimmed with lace, rich, rare and old,
And damp with dew drops bright and cold.

The richest gems from Tropic lands
Adorn the slender arms and hands,
The wrists are clasped by dead gold bands.

Alone she sits, no loved one near.
'Tis night, and yet she knows no fear.
The storm wind waves, she does not hear.

To him her heart and hand she gave,
Who sleeps within that narrow grave,
Marked by a cross, where shadows wave.

She sits above the loved one's bed,
Above the loved and early dead,
While darkness falls about her head.

She does not weep, she does not sigh,
And, all undimmed, her dusky eye,
While leaden-footed hours go by.

Sad as the moan of Bushat dove,
Sweet as the cradle-hymn of love,
The tones that rise that grave above.

She chants, while wailing winds complain,
These words that breathe of woe and pain,
Of buried love and wishes vain:

O, grave of my loved one, thou art covered with flowers,
To the heart that is broken, how sad are the hours,
And how gloomy the night, and how weary the day,
And how full of still shadows the dark, lengthening way.
Thou hast fled me so long, thou art gone on before,
I can weep, I can pray, but can smile nevermore.
When 'tis rosy-hued morning I long for the night,
And when night shadows deepen I wish for the light.
We have laid thee away in this cold, narrow bed,
We have planted the roses above the bright head,
And a garment of gloom o'er the spirit is thrown,
I shrink from the life path, so darkened, and lone.
I have lived and loved, known its joy and its sorrows,
I have loved, O, make up my grave-clothes to-morrow,
I'm praying for the hour of re-union to come,
When the lips that are sealed shall no longer be dumb.

Written Expressly for the Toledo Blade.

Throne and Scaffold.

A Historical Romance.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK II—THE KING.

CHAPTER V.

CICELY'S STORY.

The Winter sun which had been coquetting with the snow clouds, now shone forth and lighted the cold, grim river flowing swiftly by, and flickered amongst the interlacing boughs of the gaunt, bare trees, until it reached the lattice window at which Cicely sat, and played in chequered light upon her golden hair, and upon the plain white robe embroidered only at the hem of the skirt which the fair damsel wore.

Her wonderful tresses caught the light and shone like a burnished aureole about her shapely head, and Godfrey gazing with love drinking eyes, thought surely that never so fair a maiden blessed a knight with smiles or rewarded his deeds of daring with kind glances.

Gazing wistfully from the window, she let her thoughts stray back to the days of long ago, the days when she had found a home in the cottage of the reputed witch of Risborough, and as she cast her memory back into the past, Godfrey leaning forward, with earnest gaze, his hands clasped round his knee, yet almost kneeling at her feet, looked up into her face with wonderment, as if he gazed upon a beautiful unreal vision which a breath might dispel.

He would not have her speak, for fear that words should mar his all but perfect happiness, yet such is the contradiction of love, he longed to see the parting of those rosy lips, and to hear the silvery tones of a voice which had the power to thrill his soul, even as in a different way, the trumpet's call could stir the martial ardor of his bosom.

All remembrance of Marian was blotted from his mind, or if recalled only in wonderment that having onece known Cicely, any other of her sex should have power, even for a moment, to distract his thoughts from her.

"Years and years have passed away," commenced Cicely presently, "since I remember myself, a mere child playing before the door of the little hut situated at the boundary of the gloomy forest, in which she, who taught me to call her mother, lived."

"But she was not thy mother," interrupted Godfrey. "Could one so fair be the offspring of so foul a parent?"

"She was not my mother, that much she one day owned to me, and now, methinks, I can recall, like the vague shadow of a last night's dream, a time when I was better cared for, when soft garments swathed my infant limbs and gentle music hushed me to my nightly rest—I know not if it be true or but a dream of childish days, when scant food rewarded me for my daily labors, and an armful of rushes formed my only couch."

"But she was good to thee? Tell me not that, witch though she was, she dared to play her devilish cantrips upon thee."

"She was a strange woman and a weird. I feared her. For hours she would sit and fix her dull bleared eyes upon my face while I, entranced as if by a charm, dared not move hand or foot. At other times she would clothe me in virgin white and place a gold band athwart my brow and bend before me, doing me homage as if I were a queen, serving me the modest meal of herbs and fruit as if it were a splendid banquet, and treating me with every sign of respect. Then, with a mocking laugh she would tear the finery from me and cry, 'to the wood, hussy! The fuel is not gathered, the swine are not herded, the nuts lie ungarnered beneath the beech trees,' and then she would drive me into the forest."

"And yet thou soughtest not the means of escape?"

"No, for she alone befriended me. The inhabitants of Warsdale spoke her not, save when now and again they came by stealth to beg love philters of her, or to seek counsel how to be revenged upon an enemy. She was a witch, and I—I was her familiar spirit, so they said, and some swore that she had the power to transform me into whatever shape she willed, and the favorite belief was that, as a beautiful snow-white mare, with long, flowing, silken tail, she rode me to the unholy witch's Sabbaths."

"But was she in very truth a witch?" asked Godfrey beneath his breath, for in those days everyone believed implicity in witch-craft.

"I know not. I think she was not, when first I recall those forest days, but it minds me well how once some heedless boys mocked at her, and in her rage she cursed them, and within a week he who was nearest to her died. Then the whole Town hailed her witch, and we dared not walk abroad in daylight, and when she found that no power would convince them that she had not killed the child by means of her unrighteous arts, then for her own protection she strove to make them fear her, and she openly avowed that she was in league with the evil one, and that she could lame cattle, and maim infants, and bring cruel sickness and death itself on those who crossed her path."

"Heaven defend us from such as she!" said Godfrey, devoutly crossing himself.

"And yet, methinks, she did no evil. It was to protect herself and me she pretended to such superhuman power, and her old eyes flashed proudly as she walked the streets where once she was hooted and mobbed, to see mothers snatch their children within doors, and strong men hurry down side paths and byways, that they should not meet her face to face. It was power, and she gloried in it."

"And yet she could not save herself from her untimely end," interposed Godfrey.

"No," answered Cicely, shuddering, and putting her hand before her eyes as if to shut out the sight of the old woman's too dreadful death. "No; time went on, and she predicted that on a certain day the dearly loved wife of the crooked humpback, who afterwards compassed her death, should die, and with the last hour of the night she breathed her last. Then arose the cry started by him, 'death to the witch,' and when next she came forth—you saw the end. You know too," continued the damsel, with a glance of unutterable tenderness, "how another would have suffered, how another life would have been shed in atonement but for you, and that had not your noble heart and strong arm been active in my service, I too, 'the witch's brood,' would have perished that day in the deep waters of the rapid running river.

"I thank the saints 'twas in my power," cried Godfrey, fervently, anp he took the soft white hand lying so temptingly near him, and raised it to his lips, and Cicely's checks flushed, but she did not hasten unduly to withdraw her fingers.

"You were very good to me," she said, simply.

"And that is all you can remember of your childhood?" said Godfrey; "by my halidome, 'tis but slender groundwork to discover thy parents by. Hast thou no clue to guide us in the search, for I will never believe the hag who came to her death at Wharsdale Market Cross was aught akin to you."

"Nothing but this little gold chain," and Cicely unclasped a tiny circlet of fine gold, which she wore about her slender throat, "and methinks there be hundreds like it, so the chance is small."

"The chance is slender as the neck the chain encircles," said Godfrey, as with a lingering hand he clasped the toy about her throat again.

For a few minutes they sat in silence, she, gazing from the window upon the sunlit Thames with its many boats, he looking straight into her face with lover-like rapture.

"And now," quoth Godfrey, "thou hast told me of thy life before we met, but there is much of which I am still ignorant, betwixt the day when in the Abbey of Totteridge the axe of Friar Eustace laid me low, and the afternoon, when from the bramble and the briar, the piled up rock and craggy defiles, there came before me a page—a pretty page—with short and curly hair, and deep trusting, true blue eyes, who, clad in doublet and hose, stood trembling before me, more as methinks I said, more like a girl, than one who had *called* Lord Surrey master."

As Godfrey spoke, Cicely covered her face with her two hands, but her lover pulling them aside with gentle force disclosed her face crimsoned with blushes.

"Tell me, Cicely," he asked, holding her two hands firmly in his grasp, so that she was unable to again hide her features; "tell me how camest thou to be in waiting behind those sheltering rocks? Was it for any wandering knight you lay in ambush, or was it for one and only one?"

"For one alone—you know 'twas but for one," she whispered.

"And where hadst thou found shelter through those weeks?" he asked.

"'Tis the saddest part of my young life," she made reply, "and fain would I that you should not know of all I suffered, fain would I blot it from my own remembrance, but as in your kindness you have professed to love the poor witch's girl, it is but right that I should speak the truth, aye and the rather that the persecutions which I endured during those weeks, has followed me even here, and within these walls I have still to suffer the protestations of affection which made life a burthen to me, after the taking of Totteridge Abbey.

"Ha! What sayest thou?" cried Godfrey, springing to his feet. "Has any one presumed? Has any one dared? Tell me his name, and ere the sun has set he shall have answered to me for that he hath done. I brook no rival, and this bright sword shall teach him that Sir Godfrey Tavener can protect his own."

"Forbear," answered Cicely sorrowfully, "make no rash vows—your sword cannot touch him."

"The King?" cried Godfrey, starting back in amazement.

"No, not the king, but one whose power is but little less, but who yet can shield himself beneath the hooded gown of a monk."

"That man again!" cried Godfrey despairingly, "would seem as if his thread of life and mine were ever fated to tangle—as if my existence in some mysterious manner were intertwined with his. Speak, sweetheart, heed me not, if I talk wildly, but tell me all. Where didst thou meet this man? By what right doth he dare so much as to speak to thee? Who is he, that he can disregard the vows which bind him to heaven, and to heaven alone?"

Cicely here waited a moment before she replied to this passionate adjuration, as if she would gain strength ere she began a painful task. The substance of her story is as follows:

"When you so nobly rushed to the succor of my Lord of Castletowers I saw Friar Eustace raise his axe in air, then as it descended on thy unhelmed front all swam before me, I reeled and fainted. When I recovered my senses I was in a litter, and it was at night. The bearers proceeding rapidly, paid no heed to my repeated questions, but only quickened their pace and when affrighted, I raised my voice in cries for help, an armed hand drew aside the curtain and bade me as I valued my life, keep silent.

"I could hear the tramp of many feet, and at short intervals a halt was called, and the bearers of the litter changed, by which means we were able to proceed at a great pace, though of course in what direction, or for what purpose, I was profoundly ignorant.

"All through the night we journeyed onward, and when the early dawn shone through the curtains of the litter, I looked between the folds of the curtains and saw we were traversing a part of the country which was totally strange to me, while the men who accompanied me were likewise strangers, and spoke in a language which I did not comprehend.

"The sun was high above the horizon when the litter stopped, and was set down, the curtains were drawn aside, and a man in mail armor stepping forward, courteously requested me to alight.

"'Have no fear,' said he, 'you are where you will be well taken care of.'

"Looking around, I found myself in the walled courtyard of a stone building, the pointed windows and general architecture of which betokened a house of some religious order, and even as I stepped from the litter a woman clad in the somber garments of a convent, advanced to meet me, and in cold, hard accents bade me welcome.

"Though her words were few and harsh in tone, though the walls of stone frowned chill and drear, it rejoiced me to find myself amongst those of my own sex, and in a building devoted to the worship of the Virgin and the saints, and when they bade me to service in the chapel, I knelt before the altar and my prayers were for one whose bravery had exposed him to such peril, that much it feared me, his life had fallen a sacrifice to his valor.

"Lulled for a time into a feeling of fancied security, it was not till evening came the rude awaking. The sisters had given me a small chamber for my own use, of somewhat greater pretentions, and more comfort, than their own chilled cells, and in answer to my repeated questions, as to why I was treated with such courtesy, and by whose orders I had been brought thither, replied that I should know all in good time, and with these words I was forced to be content.

"The revelation came all too soon.

"An hour before sunset, the tapestry which shielded the entrance to the chamber I occupied, was thrust aside, and there entered the man whom I had last seen within the walls of the Abbey of Totteridge, with upraised axe, menacing the life which was most dear to me of any in the wide world, the man whom I hardly dared doubt, had slain him who at the risk of his own, had saved my life.

"He had discarded alike monk's gown and knight's armor, and was clad in a costly suit of foreign cut; while his collar and dagger hilt blazed with precious stones.

"He did not leave me long in ignorance of the purpose of his visit, for seating himself by my side, he dared to speak to me of love

"I repulsed him indignantly and he laughed.

"I charged him with having your blood upon his hands, and he impatiently cursed his unlucky star that the Earl should have interposed in time to save your life, and so pleased was I to hear that you lived, though perhaps hopelessly parted from me, that I smiled for very joy, and he took the smile as an encouragement of his suit and poured forth a torrent of words professing that I, and I alone, had the power to make his happiness, the ability to share his greatness.

"He would have laid his hands upon me, but at this I rose, and recalled to him the sacred character of the edifice in which we were, and reminded him of the religious garb in which I had seen him, asking him how it accorded with his vows, that he, whose life was devoted to heaven should utter such words as those which he had dared address to me.

"Then it was he told me a strange story, a story which, at the time, I did not credit, but believed to be invented to dazzle my mind, but which I have since some reason to believe to be founded upon truth. It was not love he felt for me, but passion, a wild infatuation which led him to forget the folly of revealing his true position. He told me that, born of English parents, he was yet a native of Italy, and was now in England on a special political mission from the Pope. He openly scoffed at the Friar's gown he had worn, and declared himself a member of that body which believes only in the efficacy of being all things to all men. Then he essayed to dazzle me further with prospects of a brilliant court career, dwelling upon his great power, his influence with the King, his alliance with the house of Norfolk, and his mission from Rome; he told me of his wealth, and then, as if not desiring to dwell on such ordinary matters as gold and title, he turned to describe his feats of prowess as a Knight.

"I could not but marvel at his versatility; the while my heart loathed, and my soul revolted from him, and when he knelt at my feet and said I had but to express a wish to have it gratified, and again declared his power was such that none in England could gainsay it, I felt that I dared not express my scorn and hatred for fear that he might use force to compel me to comply with his demands, and I answered him in doubting phrase, yet all the while bidding him to abandon hope, that I could ever bring myself to listen to words of affection from his lips.

"The same night he left the convent with the promise of a speedy return, and all my thoughts were bent upon devising some means of escape before he should again be able to annoy me with his hateful declarations of love. But he was too wily to give me the opportunity I so ardently desired, and I was not long in perceiving that my every action was closely watched, and that to attempt to escape would be only to bring upon myself the punishment of a closer confinement.

"I will not inflict upon you the history of each successive visit, nor of the efforts made by this man to win my love. He brought me gaudy dresses and splendid jewels, which I cast from me in disdain, he offered me title and honor at court, he even vowed to give up all his dreams of ambition if I bade him, and to retire with me alone to some retreat amongst lovely scenes of his native Italy, there to enjoy the happiness of each other's society, away from all the bustle and turmoil of an active life.

"His visits were fortunately of very short duration, and the rapidity with which he traveled from place to place, filled me with astonishment. At such times, when he was not a visitor at the convent I was compelled to assume the garb of the sisterhood, I suppose to guard against my escape. I also attended chapel and joined them at meals as if I were in truth one of their number, but it was to this very means taken to watch over my actions that I was indebted for my ultimate success.

"There came one day to the convent a messenger riding post haste to announce the speedy arrival of the Earl of Surrey, with a suite of followers, and I had not been for some an inmate of the establishment without discovering that, under the shelter of being a religious house, the building in which I found myself was used as a place of meeting by a large body of gentlemen who were leagued together to re-establish Papacy in England. The mainspring, the prime mover in the plot, was the man known as Friar Eustace, but the great acknowledged leader was the Duke of Norfolk and his son, the gallant Surrey.

"As the men rode into the courtyard, and dismounting tossed their bridles to their pages, I noted idly, listlessly, carelessly, the becoming livery they wore, and thought how happy and easy a life was theirs, when one of their number, for some misdeed, the history of which I never learnt, was dragged violently forward, the livery he wore stripped from him; then a dozen stripes were inflicted on his bare shoulders, a piece of coarse sacking to cover his bleeding flesh thrown to him, and he was forthwith thrust from the gates with instructions never to venture near again.

"In an instant I conceived the plan, which I afterwards put into execution, and while my lord and his attendants took some hurried refreshment, and transacted whatever business had brought them to such an out-of-the way spot, I cautiously stole into the courtyard, and unseen managed to possess myself of the disgraced page's cast-off garments.

"I know not if they were missed, but most likely in the household of so great a nobleman, they were forgotten, and at any rate no one thought to search a nun's cell for the doublet and hose of the disgraced page Lancelot.

"Being now possessed of a disguise, I was determined to make use of it as soon as possible, but whither to bend my steps on procuring my freedom was a matter I in vain endeavored to determine.

"I overheard from the Earl of Surrey's men that they were bound for Risborough Castle, and gathered it was but a long day's journey, but though my heart accompanied them as I saw them set off, I knew it would be madness to think of pursuing that direction.

"It was in vain I pondered over this problem, until Friar Eustace himself gave me the idea of which I availed myself.

"In a hasty visit he paid one evening to the convent, without warning, he urged me with extra vehemence to accede at once to his proposals, pointing out to me that I should thereby end my imprisonment, and enter upon an existence of which my mind could form no conception. In short he repeated all his old importunities, but with something additional. fervor and I, annoyed beyond all bearing answered with an angry brusqeness, that I never could and never would accept his love, and that my heart was wholly given to another.

"'It is that scum of the earth, Godfrey Tevener, who stands in my way I know it well, he cried in a frenzy of passion, but the saints be praised, to-morrow he will be moved from my path.'

"Throwing all prudence aside I eagerly questioned him respecting you, for knowing his power and that he had spies and emissaries everywhere I dreaded lest he might have compassed your death.

"'To-morrow," he made answer, 'the man you love, but who bestows no second thought on you, starts on a perilous journey to London. Dangers beset him at every step, and it is little likely he will fulfill the trust imposed upon him, but should he reach the King's Court alive, I am none the less quit of him, for about palaces girls are common, and kisses are cheap, and I dare wager within a month he will have forgotton the very name of the village maiden who fell in love with him, because forsooth he pulled her out of the water.

"I made no reply, though I was sorely tempted to do so; but as he spoke my mind was made up. I determined to assume the page's dress and waylay you on your road, and, trusting to the completeness of my disguise, procure your permission to accompany you to London. How I succeeded you already know.

"I have but a word or two to add. When I recovered consciousness after the wound I received in the skirmish, and opened my weary eyes in a well-ordered comfortable chamber, I hoped that my first glance might rest on you, but it was Friar Eustace, who bending over my couch, whispered his loathsome congratulations in my ear. He and Marian Oughtred were my daily visitors, and it was the latter who, when I wholly recovered, obtained for me the position I now hold as attendant on the Lady Katherine Howard, a position that enables Friar Eustace to have free access to my presence, whenever he is so inclined. By those who inhabit this house he is regarded as almost more than mortal man—they do not know him as *I* know him, and even Mistress Marian, who, I need scarcely tell you, is closely allied with the Papist party, of which this house is the chief support, has a reverential fear of this bad man of many disguises, and obeys him implicitly in all he orders.

And so Cicely came to an end of her story, and Godfrey standing before her, kissed the hilt of his dagger, and swore a great oath that he would one day wreak a great and terrible vengeance upon Friar Eustace, for all that he and she whom he loved, had suffered at his hands.

CHAPTER VI.

PURELY HISTORICAL.

At this period of the story it becomes necessary to set before the reader, as concisely as possible, the state of religious affairs in England at the period of which we write, for the proper understanding of the plotting and counterplotting at this historical juncture is important, that the reader may fully comprehend the ends and aims of the characters brought before him.

In thus looking back over 300 years it is easier for us now to estimate the true position of affairs than for those who lived and acted amid the scenes of which we write. Intelligence was then so little diffused, power almost unlimited over the life and happiness of nations was so often dependent on the will and caprice of a few and the changes caused by passion, interest or fear in the minds of the rulers were so numerous and rapid that it was often most difficult for those anxious to conform to the commands of authority to know what they ought to do or believe to save their bodies from the stake and their heads from the block.

The entire civilized world was violently agitated by the struggle for freedom of religious belief and thought which, since the invention of printing, and the power of extended travel consequent on the introduction of the mariner's compass, had been spreading and growing in the minds of thinking men. Those who were educated and could comprehend the new ideas thus brought before them, enthusiastically embraced the purer doctrines of liberty of conscience offered by the Reformation, which, begun almost in secret long before, was now so boldly and successfully preached by Martin Luther and his friends and disciples. These leading spirits, by their devotion and ardent courage shown both in preaching the truth and suffering for its sake, swayed the ignorant and uneducated masses of the populace.

Henry the Eighth, of England, who never till the day of his death, gave up his attachment to the doctrines and superstitions of the Church of Rome, nevertheless had found in the Protestant freedom of thought a ready instrument to deliver himself from the bonds of his union with Katherine of Arragon, when his passion for the ill-fated Anna Boleyn urged him to seat her beside him on the throne.

The Pope, who saw his authority over Europe rudely shaken by the success of the German reformers, feared to offend the nephew of Katherine, Charles V., the all powerful ruler of Spain and Germany, and hesitated to pronounce the divorce which Henry demanded.

Unaccustomed to opposition, and inflamed to still greater anger by his thwarted passion for Anna Boleyn, the King listened with greedy ears to the new doctrine, a doctrine which rejected belief in the Pope's infallibility, and which was supported by many of the greatest minds of Europe. Well read Doctors of Divinity, learned students of the Universities, at the bidding of the King, did not scruple to bid defiance to the Pope and pronounce the King's first marriage illegal.

Without formally adopting the new religion, Henry, by the aid of a servile Parliament, severed his union with Katherane, of Aragon, and caused himself to be declared supreme and sole head of the Church in England, and all strict Romanists, who would not at the King's bidding surrender their allegiance to the Pope, were pronounced traitors to their Sovereign.

For this reason alone Sir Thomas More, at one time Lord Chancellor, was beheaded on Tower Hill, as was also Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and many others. But on the other hand, religion being a ticklish matter to meddle with in those days, they who so far conformed to Luther's doctrine as to venture to read the scriptures in English, to doubt the necessity for celibacy in the clergy, to hesitate to accept the doctrine of transubstantiation, and to demur to the worship of the Virgin and the Saints, found themselves haled forthwith before the Council to be tortured and burnt. So perished the Lady Anne Askew, who was first racked and then perished miserably at the stake. So did many others who dared to exercise free opinion regarding the salvation of their souls.

Henry had yet another reason for his actions. The extravagance and lavish display of magnificence in dress, food and furniture at the various royal palaces had impoverished the King's treasury, and (as we have seen in the course of this story) his quarrel with the Pope gave him an excuse for seizing upon the property of the Church, and by the suppression of monasteries and the confiscation of their lands, treasures and revenues, enriching both himself and his personal adherents.

Religion was in this doubtful state in England at the time when we find Godfrey Tavener a dweller in the court of Henry. Belief in the King was the one and only safe belief, but there were not wanting men who, from motives of ambition and personal advantages, desired to play with the King's mind in its oscillations between Lutheranism and Papistry. Amongst these, and of the highest rank, were Sir Thomas Cromwell, the Lord Chancellor, who favored the Protestant cause, and the Duke of Norfolk, who was universally acknowledged as the champion and leader of the Roman Catholics.

Both were anxious to reckon the King upon their side, and to achieve their object, neither hesitated to endeavor to influence their sovereign by the way in which he was most easily influenced—through women.

Cromwell had played a bold card in promoting the King's marriage with Anne of Cleves, who was closely allied to the great Protestant leaders of Europe, but as we have seen Henry's distaste to a plain face had not only threatened to break off the alliance, but drove the Minister who promoted it into disgrace, and brought him ultimately to the scaffold on Tower Hill.

Now was the chance for the Duke of Norfolk and the Roman Catholic party. The King was married to Anne of Cleves, it is true; but he had previously got rid of three wives, why not of a fourth?

Anne of Cleves disposed of, and Henry made no scruple of publicly stating his daily increasing dislike to her society, another wife must be found to yield herself to the embraces of the amorous monarch, and this fifth wife must of necessity be a Papist, and if possible closely connected with the great Romish families of England.

The Duke of Norfolk for a similar end had not scrupled to allow the sacrifice of his near relative, Anna Boleyn, and now, looking around for another victim, he bethought him of his niece, Katherine Howard.

She was strikingly beautiful, of pleasing manner, and so young and unused to Court ways as to render her an easy tool in his hands, could he bring about an alliance between her and the King. It was a bold experiment, but Norfolk knew that the charm of a beautiful face had more influence over the King than the persuasion of statesmen, or the machinations of diplomatists, and no sooner was Henry's distaste to his bride sufficiently manifest to assure him that he would eagerly accept any reason to separate himself from his Queen, than the Duke determined without remorse to sacrifice another member of his family to the good of the Romish religion, and to his own personal aggrandizement.

And so stood religious and political matters at the Court of King Henry the Eighth, at the time when Francis Derham walked the picture gallery of the Dowager Duchess' house at Lambeth, his arm encircling the waist of Katharine Howard, while in one of the deep window seats Godfrey Tavener listened with eager love strained ears to the narration of Cicely's perils.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A GIGANTIC LIAR.

The Story of a Half-Hanged Man.

Detroit Free Press.

He had asked the man in the seat behind him for a chew of fine-cut, and, after stuffing half the contents of the box into his mouth, he had put the box itself into his pocket. When reminded of this he replied:

"Bless me—bless me! Why, so I did! Hope you won't take offense, sir, for I had entirely forgotten it. Dear me! but I find fresh evidences every day that I am not what I used to be. I see that I am losing my memory."

"That's too bad!" said the other. "How long have you been thus afflicted?"

"Exactly 13 years ago to-day."

"Did some accident happen to you then?"

"Accident? Bless you, my dear sir, it was a terrible thing. I was hung by a mob."

"Is that so? I don't want to be impertinent, but I should really like to hear about it."

"Certainly — no impertinence about that. I was in Denver. My business there was to sell pianos and organs. One night I called at a house to see about the sale of a piano, and I found the lady murdered in the hall. While I was standing there, horror-struck and terrified, several parties came up, accused me of the deed, and in 10 minutes a mob had a rope around my neck. I was dragged to a tree, given two minutes to pray, and then pulled up."

"Hung by the neck?"

"Yes—a regular hangman's noose, and the end of the rope was made fast, and I was left swinging."

"Great Scott! and—and—but you didn't die?"

"I dunno," softly answered the piano man. "I date my loss of memory from the very minute they began pulling on the rope. Perhaps I was cut down and resuscitated—perhaps the corpse was taken out and buried. As I told you before, my memory has sadly failed me."

The other puzzled over it, blew his nose, got red in the face, and finally blurted out:

"Say, mister, I believe you are a gigantic, consarned liar!"

"Like as not—like as not!" blandly replied the piano man. "When a man's memory begins to fail, he may hit the truth or he may lie—just as it happens. Have you any good chewing tobacco with you?"

Intensely Esthetic.

New York has developed the very sublimation of intense æstheticism in the person of a young lady whose name should be given to the reverberate air of fame-despensing heaven. She is described as a rapturously beautiful brunette, fond of sunning herself in Central Park. She sits, Queen Mab like, in a tiny gold-colored phæton, wearing a rich costume made of Pharaoh red satin showered with black Spanish lace, through which the satin gleams like the maiden blush of timorous dawn. Over the phæton is a huge canopy of red satin, lined with "sunset" brocade and edged with a very deep ruffle of yellow ficelle lace. Surmounting the shapely head of this milliner's divinity—the girl not the phæton—was an Alsatian peasant's hat, with prodigal brim and ambitious crown, weighed by feathers of red and gold piled on like shingles. She wore driving gloves of a deep yellow tone that reached to her shoulders, and at her throat was pinned a bunch of yellow cowslips. Gorgeous creature! veritably she takes the orchis.

For the Blade.

SUMMER TEACHINGS

BY JOSEPH WEIR.

Father! thy winds are playing on the upland meadows,
Bending the grass-tips in their quiet glee—
Breathing upon the wheat-field 'till their greenness
Rolls toward me like a billowy, molten sea.

Sometimes, at night, I hear them from the tree-tops
Send out upon the air a sobbing cry;
As from a heart that is too proud for breaking,
Whose grief so stern it will not let it die.

And sometimes rushing onward, wildly swooping,
These thy mighty, viewless winds go by;
And then, perhaps, a moment after, stooping
Upon the low-lands 'mong the flowers to sigh.

I cannot see them, but whether they are playing
With the fallen dust of grasses on the upland lea,
Or whether sobbing, like a sorrow straying
Forever restless upon life's great sea—

I know Thou guidest them; that Thou hast created,
And that Thy hand doth govern, tame them still;
That whatever doing, or wherever straying,
'Tis for one purpose: *to do* Thy will.

It is this lesson, Father, that the winds are teaching,
And that the flowers and all things tell to me:
That Thou art infinite—Thy hand out-reaching
Didst first create, now *governs* all immensity.

That makes me timid. Like a child I falter.
My deepest prayers find only broken words.
I bring my dearest treasures to thy altar,
Yet—how can my dumb pleadings e'er be heard?

For I am very weak and poor and sinful,
And does not all the glad earth sing to Thee,
How can I hope that Thou wilt pause and listen
To catch a low-breathed whisper sent from me?

Yet, Thou hast said it—that the weakest, poorest,
Might look to Thee for strength, and trusting, find
Thy loving kindness round them like a garment—
Thy hand to lead them where they else were blind.

And so I bring them all, timid yet trusting.
The prayers so broken Thou wilt understand.
Interpret for me all my untaught yearning,
Help me to listen close for Thy command.

CICILY.

"It's the fault of there being such a large family, dear, that's all."

"And a very bad fault, too."

"Dick! Don't you like the family?"

"Not as I like you, child, and not enough to like them to monopolize you and take up all your time and thoughts and interests, so that I, whom you are going to marry, can hardly get so much as a word or look from you."

"Who is with you now, Dick?"

"Yes, for three minutes at the garden-gate, because if I come inside you will be surrounded by the whole lot of them the next moment; and for anything we may want to say to one another we might as well be at opposite poles. You mayn't mind it, Cicily—you don't seem to do so, at any rate; but, upon my soul, it's hard lines on a man who loves you."

It is an evening in April. The land is all a flush with the pink blossoms of the almond and the white blossoms of the pear. Behind the low brown hills the sun is sinking slowly in a primrose sky. The west wind stirs the tender bristles of the green plumed larch, and bears sweet violet whispers on its breath; and propping our four elbows on the mossy gate which bounds the vicarage garden, we two lean looking at each other's eyes, my lover and I.

He is very handsome always, rather angry just now, my lover; but I know that the anger comes from love, and so I think more of the first fact than the second, and I look up smilingly into the brave blue eyes, bright with a passionate gleam, and mark how well the broad, square-cut shoulders and shapely head stand out against the golden glory of that evening sky. I am so proud of him in my heart, my Dick, with the warm heart and hot tongue and clever brain, so proud of his caring for me that at the mere touch of his hand my heart goes leaping like a singing brook, and it is only silly shyness which makes me answer his earnestness with a laugh.

"And pray, sir, do you expect me to be always at beck and call? I'm sure you get your fair share of attention."

"Do I?" he says gravely. "When I wait a whole week for the chance of one walk with you; and when the promised day comes you coolly send me word that youv'e got something else to do, and are too busy even to see me!"

"And don't you think it was any disappointment to me to have to do so?" I exclaim with a touch of indignation. "Why, I—I nearly cried when the Wheble's invitation came for that day. I knew Kitty had set her heart on going; and as she loves tennis so, and it was the first time they had asked her—"

"But what had that to do with you? You didn't go."

"No, but don't you know Thursday is mother's meeting and coal-club day; and then there are the children. Someone had to see them all."

"And that 'someone' must be you?"

"Who else is there but Kitty and I, now dear mother is gone? Dear Dick, do be reasonable. Of course, it is very pleasant to be with you, but these duties must be done, and surely, surely, while a girl is at home, her first duty is to her home-people. Afterward," with a shy, upward look, "It will be different. I belong to you then and can do as you like, but now—now I belong to them, and they have the right to come first."

"Then I wish to Heaven the right was mine, as it should have been a long while ago; and that brings me to the point I want. Cicily, will you marry me in June? No, don't start away as if I were saying something dreadful. Haven't we been engaged for years already, with the full consent of your people, and on the promise that as soon as I could make a comfortable home for you we should be married? I might have claimed that promise two Summers ago and again last Autumn when I was offered the making that new Canadian line. I refused it, only because I knew you wouldn't leave home so soon after your mother's death, and I could not bear to go away without you; but now there is this other job of the same sort in Perthshire and they say I can have it for the asking. The works are to begin in July, and if we are married in June—dear Cicily, my own darling love, do say that we shall be; do give me what I ask. Think how long I have waited for you already, and how badly I want you, and come to me. Cicily, dearest, if you love me say you will. Say it now."

"In June!" I repeat, my eyes wide with dismay, and drawing myself still further back; for he has caught both my hands in his, would have caught me into his arms altogether but for the gate which is between us; and I am afraid lest one of 'the others' should come suddenly upon us. "June! only two months off! Dick, what nonsense, and Frank at home in disgrace, and papa and he getting on so badly, and the children still without a governess! Why, we couldn't even think of such a thing till after Christmas at the soonest, and then—well, Kitty will be a little older then, and Frank will have been up for his second examination. If he does pass that, it will cheer papa up a little, and he may feel better able to spare me; but June!—Dick, you promised not to be in a hurry."

"I never promised anything of the sort; but if I had done so I should have kept my promise over and over again Cicily, will you ever find a lover who has waited as long as I have done already? and yet you talk of my waiting on for another year still! If you loved me in the least you would be as tired of these delays as I am; but you don't, and I see it only too plainly. You don't even know what love is. You—"

"Hullabullero! hullabullero! Cecily, Cis, where are you?" shouts a boy's voice from the laburnam bushes behind. "There's the tea-bell ringing like mad, and Teddy's spilt the milk over his pinnafore, and—my eye, Dick, is that you spooning with Cissy?"

"Don't be silly, Dick? Let me go. Please let me go," I stammered out hurriedly; but I have no need to repeat the request. At the first sound of any rough-tongued little brother's voice Dick has dropped my hands and stepped back.

"Let you go? Oh, certainly," he says, with a strange, bitter accent in his voice. "For good, if you like. I expect it will come to that some day. Good-by," and off he goes, striding over the dewy grass and under the milk-white blossoms of the thorn trees without another word or look.

I cannot run after, or plead with him, because schoolboy Tom, with his quick ears and terrible sense of fun, is already at my side. I can only call out, "Dick, won't you come in to tea, and, when he doesn't look back or answer, make a pretence of believing he had some other engagement, and hurry back to the house to see after Teddy and the tea table. It does not take me very long to endue the former with a clean pinnafore and reduce his chubby face and hands to cleanliness; but hasten as I may, the babel of tongues which reaches me through the dining-room door shows me that the family are gathered there already; and on entering the room I find the whole of them, father excepted, assembled about the table; the twins playing an Irish jig with the handles of their knives against the urn. Maude is pouring out milk into a teaspoon for the kitten which is perched on her shoulder; Frank, leaning back in father's arm-chair by the fire, and dividing his attention between the last number of *The Cornhill* on his knee, and the anathemas he is freely bestowing on the turmoil around; and Kitty, who might be of some help in appeasing it, laughing and listening to Tom, who is giving an absurd and highly colored description of the "spoony scene" at the gate, Dick represented as striding away in a fury, while I, on my knees and dissolved in tears, implore him to remain.

It is too bad. Of course, they don't really mean to hurt me; but it is too bad; and the worst of it is, that I dare not show my vexation. The twins, who are Indian children under father's guardianship, are saucy and riotous enough at all times; and now they are in fits of laughter, and looking eagerly at me with their little sharp eyes in hope of discovering sufficient signs of confusion or distress in my face to give them a hold over me for future occasions; while even Frank condescends to join languidly in the joke and ask "Had Cissy then been lamenting for her Dick, and did he bully her and spoil her appetite for tea? Better dry her tears before it got cold, and send him about his business altogether."

Well, I do my best to meet the attack. I should like to deny all grounds for it; but that mischievous Tom has got poor Dick's final words too patly by heart for me to be believed; so I face them on their own grounds, laugh instead of crying (it is rather difficult, for I have a decided lump in my throat), and declare Dick may go to Hong Kong so long as I may have my tea in peace. At the same moment Maude creates a happy diversion by a little shriek and the announcement that 'a thief is in the garden.'

Of course, she is assailed by a volley of questions and exclamations, and there is some incredulity when she avers that she saw a tall, dark man in the veranda staring in at us, and that he slunk away directly he caught her eye. Still, there was a burglary in the village about two months ago; and as, thanks to the loveliness of that primrose sunset, the venetians have not been closed when the lamp was lit, anyone lurking in the dusk without could have an excellent view of our tea table, with its solid silver teapot and cream-jug and the minor articles of value scattered about. Francis and Tom therefore sally forth to search the garden; and though they fail to find anyone there, and return very angry with Maude and incredulous of her story, it has had one good effect. Poor Dick's spurt of temper is forgotten, and tea proceeds without further allusion to him.

I can think of him instead, and I do so at my own time, the only time I can really call my own, when the little ones are all in bed and asleep and the mending-basket closed for the night, and even the long effort at making something like congenial conversation between father and Frank has been terminated by the latter going out for a smoke, and the former shutting his big book on divinity with a bang, and ordering me to light the candles and go to bed. It is then that I can think of Dick; and as I do so my heart grows so sore and tender that the foolish tears of which Tom falsely accused me before rise in reality to my eyes, and I even indulge myself with a little sob at the thought of the angry parting of which I pretended to make so light a few hours since. I cannot bear Dick to be angry with me. Dick, who for all his quick, fiery nature, is gentle as a woman in general with those he loves, and who has been so tender and true to me all these years, that at times his very generosity makes one forget that those who give much have a right to expect much in return.

A long engagement is a very trying thing. Not that it diminishes the mutual love of those most concerned; but that it is apt to lessen the outward expression of it, and bring about unintended slights and apparent coolness, and it is trying too from the fact that the longer it lasts the less consideration or sympathy it seems to elicit from those even most nearly allied to the lovers; and who, when the first *eclat* of the affair is over, are apt to regard its lengthened existence with something of impatience, not to say contempt. Dick and I have been engaged an immense while, four years before mother died; and he was ready and waiting for me when she was first taken ill, nearly a year before that. I remember what a disappointment it was to him when the first postponement of the marriage occurred then, and how dear mother sympathized with us and promised to make haste and get well; but I don't think the rest of the family gave a thought to it at all, and when, instead of getting well, she died and my presence as the eldest became more necessary than ever, the home party seemed to agree to look on me as quite as much of a fixture as the old clock in the hall, and to regard poor Dick as a unauthorized and somewhat tiresome interloper, whose rare demands on my time and attention could be either laughed at or ignored by even the youngest of his sweetheart's home belongings.

And I fear that long custom has almost inured me to this, and dearly as I love my lover, to giving a tacit assent at any rate to the theory that whoever's wishes are to come first with me, his and of course mine, must inevitably be last.

I don't see him often. He is a civil engineer and too busy to pay frequent visits to our quiet village; but during this one his patience has been tried more than usual. We have hardly been together ten minutes; and when I look back to this evening and recall how cavalierly I met and dismissed his tender, passionate pleadings for the fulfilment of that old promise, I feel that, even though I could give him no other answer in the main, he has a right to feel hurt and angered, and I meditate a more loving greeting to him in the morning, and a *tete-a-tete* walk, to be stolen, somehow, out of household duties. It will not be difficult to make friends with him. He is very forgiving always, my lover.

How beautifully that morning dawns! Is there anything more lovely than those early April days when the sun rises in a turquoise sky through the feathery rifts of roses and silver clouds, when the furred white buds of the chestnut and the glossy brown buds of the beech are opening on every side, and the tender green leaves parting and fluttering on the wanton breeze?

When daisies pied and violets blue,
And lady smocks all silver white,
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows with delight.

When the "roaring moon" of daffodil and crocus is hardly gone and catkins swing on every hazel bough, and down in bosky woods the golden palm glitters like a fairy tree above a purple sheet of violets; when the lark goes trilling, trilling above the fields where the young green wheat slopes down in emerald waves, and lambs are leaping and linets pairing, and

Beehives wake and whirr,
And rabbit thins his fur.
* * * * *
And golden in the sun
Rivulets rise and run
And lilies bud, for Springtime is begun.

Is there ever a gayer, gladder time in all the year; or a gayer, gladder morning than this when I rise and look, across the frothing snow of pear-blossoms and meadows paved with golden butter-cups, to the red roof of the village inn, half-hidden in elm-trees, beneath which Dick lodges? Perhaps he may be striding across those meadows now to pay us an early visit and bring me a bunch of violets. He has done so once or twice; but father doesn't like visitors at breakfast, and I'm afraid Dick has found it out; at any rate he does not come to-day, and so I go down to breakfast, give the orders for dinner, set the twins to their studies, and am just going to assist Maude through her laborious efforts at wading up the scale of D, when the maid brings me a letter which she says has just come from the inn, and I see it is from Dick.

How thankful I have been since then that I left Maude and went away to read it by myself; for even the first words seem to daze and dazzle me! I begins, "My dear Cicily," and then I sit and read and reread the rest over and over again, how long I never knew, with eyes that see, yet see not, and a heart which beats, yet refuses to comprehend. How can it be? The sun is still shining, the birds singing, the daffodils nod their golden chaliced heads to the whispering winds. How can I, poor Cicily Vernon, understand that the sun that has shone over my life so long has gone out of it all at once and forever, that I may never hear again those tender whispers which have been sweeter than any music to me since my childish days! For Dick has gone, and this is what he tells me.

When he went back to the inn he found a letter awaiting him from the contractors for that Canadian railroad of which he had told me before. The man who had been appointed in his place had turned out utterly incompetent, the works were barely commenced, and the directors now wrote to offer him again the post he had refused with a larger salary than before; but with the added proviso that he must sail within the week. It was a liberal offer, and he was still very hot and angry. On the spur of the moment he sat down and accepted it; and then in the act of sealing the letter he repented of what he had done. Perhaps he remembered how long we had loved one another and what bitter pain parting would be; at any rate, he put the letter in his pocket and came up to the vicarage to tell me again that if I would marry him in June he would still accept the smaller appointment in lieu of this; or if that were really impossible would arrange to come back from Canada in the Autumn, make me his wife, and take me back with him.

TO BE CONTINUED.

How He Struck a Bonanza.

San Antonio (Tex.) Gazette.

We had been roughing it around for a copuple of months when we found ourselves one evening camped outside of Monterey. Our finances were very low. There was only a few dollars in the whole crowd, and we felt rather blue. We had been for several days discussing what was best to be done. We knew little of the language of the language of the country; there was no work that suited us, or that we were capable of doing, and stages in that country wouldn't pay the wear and tear of robbing them.

We were sitting around the camp fire in very despondent frame of mind when McInni came in from Town. "Hello, boys," he shouted. "I've found it—struck a bonanza. We are well fixed; cheer up. We are all right now, and don't you forget it."

"What is it?" we asked.

"You never mind," he replied; "you follow me and I'll show you."

We filed after him into town. He led us through the main street, across the plaza, and down into the poorest part of the town. Stopping in front of a small adobe store, he marched us all in. McInnis stood looking from one to the other as if waiting for applause.

We could see no sign of the bonanza, and in chorus we impatiently demadded that he should explain.

"How much money have we in the crowd?" inquired McInnis.

"Seven dollars and fifty cents, all told," replied our treasurer.

"Well, didn't I say we were all rich?"

"Yes, but we can't see how we can be rich of $7.50."

"You can't, eh?" said McInnis, "Can't you read?" and he pointed proudly to a card hanging above the counter, on which was printed the legend:

"Four drinks for a quarter."

Idle Speculation.

Chicago Advance.

I am heartily in sympathy with progressive thought, but such a mind must ponder every step and never presume a step beyond its depth. Great are the mysteries of redemption! It is the product of an Infinite Mind, and therefore contains problems that cannot be solved by a finite mind however exalted. How much less man. Yet all that is *necessary* to salvation is within the comprehension of a child. Why, then, speculate on any question in theology incapable of solution, when there is so much to be said and taught, and that so plain that he who runs may read?

As to the inspiration of the Scriptures, all that is necessary to salvation was inspired of God. "The Bible is a book of growth," a book of seed thoughts, and each thought capable of infinite expansion so far as relates to man as an immortal being. If one wishes to settle the question whether the Bible is a safe guide to Heaven, let him study it faithfully and prayerfully, and govern his life according to its teachings, and he will soon find ample evidence of as much divine inspiration as he needs.

To agitate the question whether future punishment is endless or not, or whether there is a second probation, is evil and only evil in its influence, because they are questions that cannot be answered.

There is a type of religious experience which is attained by all, which is a panacea for all doubts and fears in regard to the inspiration of the Scriptures or any other question in theology. F. W. F.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, JULY 20.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

It isn't that a man means to lie about snakes, but when one two feet long comes at him it looks as big as a fire-engine hose. —*Somerville Journal.*

An exchange says that our navy is still in its infancy, which would justify the assertion that vessels are seldom seen out of their slips.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

We are always pleased to hear of a young man settling down, but it gives us far more pleasure to record the fact of his settling up.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Longfellow, Emerson and Garibaldi were born in the same year, 1807. The poet Whittier was also born in that year, but will not necessarily follow the distinguished trio this year.

An impetuous man at Winona, Miss., failing to coax a girl to elope with and marry him, lassoed her as she was going to church, and was dragging her toward a Justice's office when succor came.

One evening last week a citizen of Arcadia Village found an enormous black bear up a tree—a 300-pounder, he judged. The row he made brought assistance, the tree was cut down, and the bear captured. It weighed 6½ pounds, and was a hedgehog.

The Prussian Government has selected Aiken, S. C., as one of the stations for the observation of the transit of Venus in December next, and the members of the expedition from the Royal Observatory in Berlin are expected to arrive there about the end of October.

A Kentuckian was sentenced in the Court at Frankfort to one year in the penitentiary for stealing 18 head of cattle. Then a negro, who had stolen $20 worth of copper, received a three years' sentence, and he told the Judge he had nothing to say except he was sorry he hadn't stole a drove of oxen.

When he was eating fast and furiously, piling in the food as farmers do hay into the barn on the eve of a thunder shower in June, the head-waiter stepped up and said, "Beg pardon, sir, but there's no train out to night." "I know it," said the man, with his mouth full, "and that's why I'm hurrying to catch a good night's sleep!" Surely he must have been an American.—*Hotel Mail.*

An old and good anecdote of Emerson relates that after he had addressed a literary society the minister who offered prayer besought the Lord to "deliver us from ever hearing any more such transcendental nonsense as we have just listened to from the sacred desk;" and Emerson's simple remark, was that "he seems a very conscientious, plain-spoken man."

A school in the north of England once made the following announcement: "Larnin' taught here three pence a week—and them as larns manners two pence more." Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P., speaking at the Stockwell Orphanage the other day, related this anecdote, and added that he sincerely wished a score of members of the House of Commons could be sent to that school.

Samuel Randall says he doesn't want to be Governor of Pennsylvania. A beautiful girl looked out of her window one day, and saw her rude brother out on the sidewalk, walking about on his hands with his feet dangling up in the air. "Tom," she said reprovingly, "don't Tom; I wouldn't do that Tom—indeed I wouldn't." "Wouldn't!" replied the rude boy, looking up and speaking with marked and malicious emphasis, "Wouldn't! By Jocks, you *couldn't!*"—*Burdette.*

A believer in the Simian origin of man was listening to the remarks of a Western lady who had recently returned from Europe. She related with great vivacity the different objects of interest she had seen, and during one of her pauses to take breath he ventured to ask:

"May I ask you what impressed you most during your stay in London?"

"Certainly," she answered, without changing her expression, "the solemnity of the monkeys at the Zoological Gardens on the day of Darwin's funeral."

First Boy—You owe Bill Jackson a lickin' an' yer wanter lick him!

Second Boy (tightening his fist and looking very bold)—Yes.

First Boy—Well, now's yer chance. Yonder he goes across the way.

Second Boy (weakening decidedly)—Wouldn't it be jus' the same if I licked him to-morrer?

First Boy (contemptuously)—What's the matter with yer? Didn't yer have nuthin' to eat for yer breakfast?

Second Boy (glad of any opportunity to explain)—Yes, I had suthin' to eat, but it wa'n't no reg'lar meal.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

FOR THE LADIES.

Mrs. Edmunds, the wife of the Senator, is an artist possessing much taste and skill. Both Mrs. Bayard and Mrs. Pendleton are exceedingly accomplished in music.

A recent examination by the Calcutta University eight women passed successfully, of whom six are natives of India, and at Bombay seven were successful, including four natives. At the first arts examination at Calcutta a female candidate obtained a scholarship of the first grade.

"But why did you leave her so hastily?" asked a sympathizing friend who was trying to console a lover for his separation from the object of his idolatry.

"Oh, it was a sudden impulse."

"What sort of an impulse?"

"I don't know exactly," returned the sufferer, thoughtfully, "but it must have been at least a No. 12."

Miss Zoe Lucy Betsy Rothschild, recently married at Paris, has a dowry of three thousand million of francs. But should misfortune overtake her, which heaven forfend, she can earn her own living, as she has a diploma, certifying her capacity to teach, which she obtained, like many other girls with fewer names and francs, from the Hotel de Ville.

A charming woman, who is a bit close about money, without at all suspecting herself of that fault, received the New Year's greeting of her daughter. "Ah, my darling," said she, "when you look for your gifts you will find I have not forgotten you." "Dear mamma." "Yes; last year, you know, I gave you the lovely gown you wanted so much; this year you shall have the money to pay for it."—*Le Figaro.*

A Denver woman telegraphed to police headquarters for an officer. Thinking that nothing short of a robbery had occurred, the Chief dispatched four policemen in great haste. They reached the house out of breath with running. What did the woman want? Her little boy would not let wash his face, and having threatened him with the police in vain, she concluded to try what effect their presence would have.

Styles in Dogs.

The prevailing style of dog for this season will not be changed in any marked degree.

The window brush dog continues to continue in favor among young women who have been crossed in love and have the dyspepsia, but by others he is considered *embonpoint.*

A favorite style of dog has a princess nose; and is trimmed with an ostrich plume tail, tightly curled over the polonaise.

The Princess Albert cutaway sausage dog is not used in warm weather.

The dog that gets under the table when there is company at dinner, and breathes a melancholy refrain like a seasick woman on an excursion, and is lifted out of the room by the tail by the hired girl, is now effete and nonchalant.

City dogs that undertake to depopulate the country fields of the ornate and festive bull will be gored.

Shaggy dogs will be worn with the hair bouffante around the neck, plain about the waist and polonaise, and a pompadour tail.

Dogs that wander out into the pastoral country and unconsciously stray under a steam reaper and are swept over a 10-acre lot will be much worn.

It is now considered in bad taste for a dog that smells like an unabridged leak in a gas pipe to be admitted into the room with callers.

The troubles in South America have caused a scarcity in the dog with a Peruvian bark, and only the wealthy can afford them.

The lean and antiquated dog appears to have quite an affinity for the bone ton.

At this period, when recreation at the seashore, mountain-side, or country-fields is the "order of the day," do not omit to take as part of your equipment a supply of POND'S EXTRACT. It is sure to prove of service. For wounds, bruises, soreness, sun-burns, sprains, insect bites and stings, nose-bleedings, and indeed for all inflammations and hemorrhages it is *the* recognized *specific.* No hotel, sea-side cottage, boarding-house, or country-farm should be unprovided with this great Family Remedy.

COLORADO.

The Old Stories No Longer True—People Who Live Out West the Same as in the East—Some Notable Characters.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

PUEBLO, Colorado, July 3.

The conditions of life in this, the "Centennial State," seems to be vastly different from those popularly supposed by most of the readers of the BLADE. We are slow in graduating in our minds the conceptions which we hold as to the great West, to accord with the rapid changes and remarkable progress which the reality presents; and therefore the new arrival in Colorado is in most cases surprised, if not agreeably disappointed, in finding the status of the population much the same as that to which he had been accustomed in the East. Let the reader, therefore, dismiss to the shades of the long buried past the childhood stories he may remember concerning

"LIFE IN THE FAR WEST."

Dime novel writers and revelers in blood and thunder, must emigrate far beyond us here, and seek the lands of the Apache, the Navajo and the road agent, many moons towards the southwest. Indeed, there is little room for the exercise of their sanguinary imaginations now in our National domain, except in parts of Arizona and New Mexico, and even there they stand a poor show of long life.

And yet it is worth while to inspect this part of the new West, for every country and every section of it presents peculiarities which may be vested with general interest.

To begin with, there is probably

A MORE HETEROGENEOUS POPULATION

now in Colorado than in any other State of the Union. It is focussed from every radius, representing every State and every section of Uncle Sam's heritage, and almost every part of the old world. Yet, after all, the Caucasian race is in the main a unity, and beyond a few national traits one can not usually mark very distinct characteristics in the people he meets. Therefore it is that to a traveler on first arriving, there are few points of especial interest which readily present themselves in the pursuit of that most interesting of all studies—man. He must reside here for a term of years and form an extended acquaintance, before he can make much headway into the curiosities of diversified life. Let me sketch briefly a few of the types I have met in this Western country.

THE BUSHWHACKER.

In a former residence of half a year in Missouri, I used to wonder what had become of all the old Missouri "bushwhackers." That State is now made up so largely of people from beyond the Mississippi that the adventurers of ante-bellum days have, in a degree, disappeared. Well, come out here to Colorado, to Oregon or to Idaho, and you often encounter an apparently commonplace character, quiet enough except when in liquor, a man getting old in years, who is having a hard time to make both ends meet. He likes to talk of schemes for making money without actual labor; he shows traces of old masterful habits engendered by slave ownership; he takes more interest in horses than than in latter-day politics, though a Democrat by instinct and intuition. He has never learned a trade, and knows nothing about business; knows not how many times a year he changes his ostensible occupation; but does know good whisky, knows how much was in the pot "Shorty" took in at the Oasis bank Saturday night, and knows how unsafe it would be to bet on the virtue of his neighbor's daughter. It seems difficult to picture this man in certain bloody situations yet turn the conversation upon Quantrell's gang; upon the Free Soil war; upon Price's raiders or the James "outfit," and you will see his eyes gleam under his treacherous brows with memories of the old bitterness.

THE ARTISAN.

A totally different kind of a man, and an entirely new man in Colorado. A man that is a man. A man from the best shops of Pittsburg, or Philadelphia, or Boston; from the schools of art and design in Chicago and New York; from the foundries, melters and laboratories of Wales, Manchester and Paris; from the mines of Cornwall and the Hartz mountains, from the best centers of mechanical and metallurgical operation in the East. All these are here. Westward the Star of Empire takes its way, and at last the nomadic "cow-boy" is tamed—tamed, not by vigilantes or Sheriffs, but by the dawning consciousness that, as a man, he is not the superior of all the world. Congressmen and capitalists and tourists of all descriptions, be their "biled" shirts ever so white or their plug hats never so black, are alike snubbed and made game of as "tender-feet" by the cow-bow. But place him beside the combined skill of brain and muscle, the fairy workmanship of trained fingers, and he realizes that civilization does mean something after all. Only the last very few years have brought out to us the best operatives in art and manufacture, but we have them now and are proud of them. The beacons of the roaring steel-work fires, gleaming over the plains for a hundred miles, glow to the mind as well as to the eye.

THE FIFTY-NINER.

He is ageing rapidly now, and his hair is frosty, yet still he lives on and toils on sturdily with all the physical endurance of the choicest, in the war of the survival of the fittest. He drove the oxen over the Santa Fe trail, crossed the arid wastes, and toiled on over the rocks to California gulch, when his companions were wilting under the misery of march and the arrows of the Arrapahoes. He came through it all, planted himself among the foot-hills, endured vicissitudes and changes like the bald rock on the top of "Old Pike," and here he is. His rocker and pan did not yield heavily, and all pyrites that glitter are not gold, but for all that he found life and home in Colorado, and in 20 years has had no thought of returning to "the States." He is tough, long lived, honest and honored citizen, and I doubt not that 20 years hence will still find a few "Fifty-niners" to tell of the Pike's Peak rush, Baker's expedition, Cherry Creek and California Gulch.

FOREIGNERS.

In the few very largest Eastern Cities, you know, the citizen of foreign birth may not be merely what he seems. In the smaller Towns, where the neighbors are critical and all lives are more or less open, you need look only for the steady-going German peasant, the straightforward Irishman who is not so much of a Fenian as he would have you believe, or the intensely practical English tradesman, to whom all romance is nonsense. But in the heart of New York and in the—until late years—isolated communities of the far West, is many a living figure in untold stories of the ancient lands across the sea—stories rivalling the vicissitudes of Jean Valjean; stories ranking with Monte Cristo in intrigue and adventure; stories, strange but true, beside which fiction is simplicity, stories that will never be written, and that will pass into oblivion with the personages that were their actors. There are Nihilists here, just as there are Russian spies in New York. There are Socialists here, whose plots have failed only by reason of their magnitude.

I know of one Italian not a thousand miles away whose whispered connection with brigandage is not very definite, but whose implication in three brutal murders is known to a fact. Not simple murders, but murders in which the knife, the plot, and midnight mystery were involved.

There are in Northern Colorado living participators in crimes of the bushwhacking order, dating back to the Carlist troubles in Spain.

There are on various sheep ranches men who learned the business in Australia; who betray a cockney twang, and who decidedly object to any allusions to the Old Bailey.

ROMANTIC FOREIGNERS.

On the other hand there are foreigners who can be drawn by a skillful questioner into exulting tales of rare interest, in which they have figured as the champions of the true and good. I have in mind a French officer, now the best reputed chemist and assayer south of the divide, who was a member of Garibaldi's staff, and whose sorrow at the recent death of that patriotic veteran is still keen. He was an active soldier in the Franco-Prussian war. Returning to Paris to find his house sacked, his museum of scientific and antiquarian treasures, gathered with his own hands from every part of the Orient, scattered to the winds, he left the country, and Colorado is the gainer.

I could tell, also, if space permitted, the queer life of a former citizen of Pueblo, a Turk by birth and a Turk in idea and instinct. He was the son of a former Vizier to the Sultan who was assassinated two years ago. His stories of his runaway in boyhood, his knowledge of Russian despotism, his experiences of life in Constantinople and along the Bosphorus, bore at once the charm of romance and the impress of truth. Indeed we are always more credulous of fiction than of truth. I should be disbelieved were I to relate the life history of a man now in humble circumstances living to-day in Pueblo. Could it be believed, the story would travel over both hemispheres. He is the son of a King, and a Marquis in his own name; the peer of Prince Alexis in rank and his superior in manhood; heir to a title and a name; yet whose childhood and early training were involved in such a chain of ill-fated circumstances that I doubt if the unfortunate Prince Napoleon knew of his existence. Even the few Bourbons who are aware of him at all, suppose that he died in South America or India long ago. He may often be seen on the streets of Pueblo, erect and full of splendid physical vigor, in spite of hard buffeting with fate in many a foreign clime. His story would be a prize for Alexander Dumas. But I forbear, since every Tichborne claimant, for instance, is announced with a smile of disbelief. Enough to repeat that this man is earning his bread among us, plebeian but honest, refusing to claim his own, royal by birth but an independent American in life.

Even Baron Jochmuf, now the City Clerk of South Pueblo, used to be laughed at for his supposed presumption, until his proud old father died last year in Austria, and he crossed the ocean to claim his own. But he found that America was better than a barony, so he is back again.

But I beg pardon. I started out to talk about American life in its truest pictures, and have drifted to the other pole of the compass. I'll try it again another time and keep to my subject. RACKENSACK.

OREGON.

"Land of Plenty and Big Red Apples."

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

Umatilla County contains 4,170,240 acres. In 1880 there was surveyed 1,564,000 acres; unsurveyed, 2,606,240 acres; settled, 1,066,003 acres. The same year there were 300,000 head of sheep in that part west of the Umatilla River. East of the river immense quantities of wheat are raised. Samuel Edwards, who lives a few miles south of Walla Walla, takes oath to the following:

"I hereby certify that I harvested and threshed, from 30 acres of land upon my farm, 3½ miles south of Walla Walla, 2,108 bushels of wheat, of the variety known as the "Little Club." This grain was put in the last of October, 1880, and harvested in August, 1881.

"SAMUEL EDWARDS."

Dr. Blalock, of Milton, this County, is the largest wheat producer per acre in the world, having grown 50,000 bushels upon 1,000 acres.

Over one hundred BLADE readers have asked me to describe that part of the county in which I live. I live in Comas Prairie, a nearly circular basin about 12 miles in diameter, which is surrounded by the grand old Blue Mountains with their ever vernal crown of pines and firs which cover their rugged sides from base to peak. The view from some eminence is indescribably beautiful. The prairie is crossed here and there with small belts of evergreens, and gently swells up to the base of the foot-hills, back of which rises the towering mountains, with here and there a scintillating of ice cold water, clear as crystal, running down the wild and rugged canons, all of which presents a scene that no modern Raphael can counterfeit.

The very atmosphere, rarified and aromatic, made so from the breath of fragrant pines and firs, stimulates the senses like a glass of ancient wine, while, in Summer time, brilliant hued flowers grow in profusion to gladden the eye of the lover of nature.

Fever and ague and other malarial diseases are strangers here.

For years past this has been the Mecca of all cattle and sheep men of Eastern Oregon, who would drive their immense herds in here every Summer to pasture on the rich nutritious grasses until driven out by the Winter snows to the great "bunch grass plains," where hundreds of thousands of horses, cattle and sheep thrive and fatten on the remarkable grass, without any other food or shelter during the entire Winter.

These vast tablelands are marked on some of the old maps as the

"GREAT COLUMBIA RIVER DESERT,"

while in reality they are one of the finest stock ranges in the world.

And now the horny-handed granger is showing to the world that this same land is capable of producing such as mentioned above.

But to return to Comas. Snow falls here in the Winter, but we never have that intense cold which is experienced in the same latitude east of the Rocky Mountains.

In the Summer there is no excessive heat, 96° Fah., being the highest the mercury was ever known to rise. High winds do not prevail here and one enjoys life in this glorious little mountain world. It is well adapted to dairying and stockraising, being watered by Camas, Owen's, Snipe and other creeks, tributaries to the John Day River. Besides there are countless numbers of never failing springs along the foothills and in the valley, some of them running nearly an inch stream of water the year round. It is difficult to find a section of land that has not one or more of these springs.

Then we have our warm springs which are destined to become a veritable "Pool of Bethesda," as they are already becoming quite famous as a pleasure and health resort.

To the sportsman Camas offers superior inducements. In the Spring large numbers of salmon find their way up the John Day, thence up the various creeks where they are easily caught. Elk, deer, antelope, ibex, mountain sheep, lions, cougars, wild cats, wolves, etc. are numerous, while if any ambitious Nimrod thinks he has lost a bear he can very soon find him here. Of game fowls we have grouse, pheasants and chickens, and in the Spring myriads of geese, ducks, cranes, etc.

Your thousands of readers may think the above colored and exaggerated. As some one has before remarked, "the faithful delineator of the Pacific States and Territories can scarcely escape the charge of being an enthusiast."

But Camas is here; come and see for yourselves.

NOTE.—Those who write to me hereafter should direct to WILL C. STINSON, Alba, Umatilla County, Oregon.

July 1, 1882.

"It Looks Better Now."

To the Editor of the Blade.

Under this head I noticed a piece in your paper of June 29, relative to the late escapade of the late Rev. Dr. Lofton. If the Doctor is guilty he should be punished severely, if not, he should be cleared. No doubt the Doctor has many times condemned people for becoming intoxicated, and said there was no excuse for it, and that they were responsible and should be punished accordingly. Let the Doctor stand or fall by the same law, because they were both probably mentally weak.

A man under the influence of liquor generally shows forth his true nature. That we all know. Again, there are a great many people in this world occupying high positions who use their positions and their reputation as a cloak to insult women, well knowing that the majority of our wives and sisters will suffer much rather than resent these insults and familiarities by informing on them, and they well know that they will, in all probability, suffer in silence rather than by telling their husbands or brothers, raise a great scandal and maybe cause death; being also well aware that it is like a mud puddle, the more you stir it the more you dirty yourself, and the public always censures the woman be she ever so innocent. The Doctor must have presumed on his high position and reputation and used them as a cloak. Or he might have thought his influence was such that he could bring the young lady to his terms without much trouble. His following her up may have been with an idea of preventing her exposing him. I know of a certain divine who was head leader and greatest exhorter at one of our largest camp meetings, who, after one of his greatest exhortations walked down in the midst of the congregation and insulted a young lady. He was using his religious fervor as a cloak for the ruination of women. We have the same right to suppose the above things about Dr. Lofton as you have to suppose that the "young" lady (you say woman) was a shallow-brained idiot. No doubt in my mind but influences have been brought to bear on on the young lady in question to persuade her to allow it to pass as a great mistake and to throw as much doubt on the matter as possible, convincing her it was all for the best, and she being kind-hearted and well-disposed and, also, well aware of how serious an injury it would work Dr. Lofton and family has consented to whitewash the matter.

I know of a certain case that was worked in the same way. It is a positive luxury to some men to imagine that every woman they meet falls in love with them, and they only have to speak in order that the women may fall down and worship them. I honor the professional gambler for the blow he struck in defense of womenkind.

Whitewashing business is what makes your sister and mine, your wife and mine, more liable to insults.

P. C. WALRAVEN.

Chelsea, Iowa.

The countenance of mortal man or woman cannot be celestiantly radiant and pure, but with Dr. Benson's Skin Cure it can be made smooth and free from tetter, scaly eruptions, freckles and climatic discoloration. A lovely toilet dressing.

Mrs. Scoville's Boquet.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It is said the boquet which Mrs. Scoville endeavored to convey to Guiteau the day preceding the execution, has been analyzed, and enough arsenic found in it to kill a dozen men.

REDDING'S Russia Salve has genuine merit, as all who use it will testify. Price 25c. Try it.

RECORDS OF DE LONG,

Showing How Near the Explorers Came to Safety.

Food Close at Hand—Twenty Reindeer Carcasses Hanging in a Native Hut.

New York Herald, July 12.

YAKUTSK, June 8.—I have just arrived at Yakutsk after visiting the Lena Delta, Gemovialck, the bluff whereon Capt. De Long and party perished and their tomb, and following the course taken by Noros and Ninderman from the place where they left the party to Bulun. With me arrived Engineer Melville, Bartlett, Ninderman and Capt. Berry and Lieutenant Hunt, of the Rodgers.

I left Bulun on May 4, but the thaw setting in two weeks earlier than usual I had much difficulty in reaching Verchoiansk, and the difficulty was increased by the Rodgers party arriving at some deer stations two days before me and taking the deer that were kept waiting for me after the date when the deer stations are closed for the Winter. Melville's party arrived at Verchoiansk and proceeded 190 versts toward Yakutsk on sleds, where they were obliged to take to horseback. Capt. Berry's party reached Verchoiansk on sleds, going thence on horseback, and I, one day later, reached a point 90 versts from Verchoiansk, when I had to abandon the sleds. I left Verchoiansk on the 11th of May and overtook Capt. Berry's party about 200 versts on the way, and found Melville at the deer stations of Kengurach on the northern side of the Verchoiansk Mountains unable to proceed, owing to the snow drifts, in hight 10 or 20 feet, through which it was impossible for horses to pass. All remained three days at Kengurach, when the snow was reduced by the sun and enabled us to cross the mountains by almost superhuman exertions. Before reaching Kengurach we had to cross endless watery swamps, our horses many times breaking down and compelling us to walk long distances before fresh horses could be procured.

MR. GILDER'S ADVENTURES.

At Aldan we found that Mr. Gilder had arrived 10 days before, and had been caught on the northern shore when the ice broke up, and for seven days had had to live with his Cossack Yakut guide on a narrow piece of higher land—which is frequently covered with water—on the flesh of one of their horses. In order to save his own papers and the box of records from Melville in care of the Russian Bourbikoff, Gilder had to place the boxes in the trunks of trees. The water rose 30 feet in a few hours. We, however, crossed with ease, our only later incident being the loss of a horse in crossing the quicksands of the Lena near Yakutsk. Altogether the entire party lost 10 or 12 reindeer and seven or eight horses, which were left on the road side exhausted. The distance is over 700 miles on horseback. Capt. Berry was unfortunately the bearer of sad news relating to the probable loss of one of his most talented officers, Lieut. Putnam.

Capt. Berry, before this sad event, had determined to send Putnam to hunt along the northern coast of Siberia to look for traces of the Jeannette. After Putnam's loss he determined to come himself.

MELVILLE'S HALT.

Hearing en route that Melville had found the bodies of DeLong's party, and knowing the season was too late for further search for Chipp, I determined to go to Yakutsk, there to confer with Melville, and after learning what the latter had done, to decide upon the necessity and method of the summer's search. In arriving at Yakutsk, however, both Capt. Berry and Chief Engineer Melville were surprised to learn from Irkutsk that Lieut. Harber had gone to Vitim with five sailors, where he has secured a paddle-wheeler for 10,000 rubles for the summer, and with her is going to prosecute the search for Chipp on the Lena Delta. Melville's search for Chipp, though extensive, could necessarily not be so thorough as desiraole owing to the snow drifts. Any steamer drawing over 18 inches of water will be quite useless on the delta. It cannot get within five miles of shore or into the shallow mouths of the numerous outlets of the Lena. The search will, after all, have to be made in small boats, manned by as few men as possible. Capt. Berry and Engineer Melville hope to see Harber at Vitim.

THE TOMB OF DE LONG.

The place where the bodies of DeLong's party were found, which I have visited, is 15 miles northeast of the Island of Stolboy, the prominent pillar-like rock in the Lena, where the river branches east to Dikoff. DeLong had all along imagined that Stolboy was a myth, and supposed he had passed it long before, and two weeks before his death he said in his note-book: "Quite believe we are on the Island of Titary and 25 miles from Rumak-Surka." He was bewildered by the maze of rivers flowing and intermingling on the delta proper, and in his own weak condition had put the distances accomplished longer than they really were. When he reached the bluff on which were the Doctor and Ah Sam, and under the shelter which was a little way off most of the others expired. Then he must have seen clearly, that he had miscalculated, and that he was at least 100 miles from the Kumak-Surka, which a few days before he had imagined only 25 miles away.

A HARD FATE.

Fate seemed against him. Had he landed 30 miles further west he would have struck a village of natives who reside north of Bulun all Winter. He also passed by within 20 versts of a hut where 20 reindeer carcasses were hanging for the Winter food. He had unfortunately no shotgun, from its having been left by his orders on the ice when the Jeannette went down, and though deer were rare there was no lack of ptarmigan. DeLong is constantly recording here "numerous ptarmigan tracks, but for their capture Alexia had only a rifle, and though a good shot only succeeded in obtaining very few." On the day Noros and Ninderman were sent away by DeLong a large flock of 200 ptarmigan settled within a quarter of a mile of the party, but none were shot. With a single shotgun in Alexia's hands all might have been saved. The season was too late for deer. A strange incident, also, came to my knowledge at Gemovialck. It seems that some Tonguse natives, traveling from the north to Bikoff, saw the footprints of the party two days old and picked up the Remington which De Long had left in a hut half way from the landing place to the bluff. The natives were frightened and thought that the footprints were those of smugglers or robbers and left the ground without following. On arriving at Gemovialck they heard of the presence of the Melville party of three and the loss of the Captain's party and they, fearing to be punished for not following the footsteps, kept their information to themselves for some weeks until too late.

THE RECORDS.

De Long made mistakes in endeavoring to secure the safety of his own private logs, which were bulky, as well as the scientific instruments and other useless impediments—a heavy burden for the men. These could have been left in the cache near the place where they landed, but they had to be borne by the men through all the days of their weary march. These things filled one entire dog sled when found near the bluff. After Noros and Ninderman left the party did not make more than 18 miles from October 9 to the 30th. De Long's last effort was to carry his private logs and charts up from the place under the bluff, where Mr. Colliins and the others died, and where they would have been swept away by the spring floods to the top of the bluff where the Doctor and Ah Sam perished. But he only succeeded in carrying the chart case up. Even before Noros and Ninderman left DeLong was very weak. He used to walk 10 minutes and then lie down to rest, saying to the men, "Don't mind me; go on as far as you can. I will follow." During his wanderings on the delta DeLong built a large bonfire as high as 30 feet every night, the last one being a few hundred yards from the bluff where they all perished, in the hopes of attracting the attention of parties who, he kept saying, would certainly be out looking for him. But the fires blazed in vain. There was not a human being at the time of their death within a hundred miles. Melville's party at Gemovialck were about this distance away.

THE CAMP FIRE.

The blaze from such a large bonfire on the plains of the delta should have been seen in that frosty air from 40 to 50 versts away, and had the search parties been out the probabilities are that DeLong would have been rescued. The river was open till October 5, as DeLong says in his note book. The Lena's mouth near Gemovialck is very wide and very shallow. It was frozen over and broken up repeatedly from the time Melville and his party landed to October 5.

THE TOMB.

The tomb and the large cross over the grave on the mountain, near the hut of Mutock, may be seen at a distance of 20 or 30 versts. Arrangements have been made by Gov. Tchernaieff, of Yakutsk, to have the entire cairn covered with a deep layer of earth to prevent the possibility of the sun thawing the bodies in the tomb. If this be done promptly doubtless the bodies will remain untouched by decay forever, as the ground remains frozen on the delta all the year round at a depth of two feet. The bodies can therefore be removed at a later date if desired. Gen. Tchernaieff has also caused a Russian inscription to be prepared to be placed on the tomb, and has given orders to the officials north that every care shall be taken to preserve the tomb and the monument in good condition. Capt. Jurgens, chief of a Russian meteorological expedition to the Lena delta, who leaves for the north in 10 days and will reside on the delta for 18 months, has consented to keep a lookout for relics of Chipp's boats during his journeys, and will urge the natives as well to keep a lookout, and reward them if they find anything. Capt. Jurgens has built a wooden house here, in which he takes up his residence, and it is to be floated down on a flatboat to the delta, where he will establish his headquarters, probably near Barkin.

THE CROPS.

July Report of the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—July returns of the Department of Agriculture from all States and Territories of the United States indicate an area planted in corn exceeding 4 per cent., or fully 2,500,000 acres.

In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois there has been a loss in acreage, but in all other States of any prominence in corn growing there is some increase.

In the Gulf States the advance has been heavy, in obedience to the instinct of self-preservation. The States reporting a decrease area are; Maine, one per cent; Ohio, California, Utah, two per cent; Nevada, three; Indiana, three; Illinois, 6; Washington, one. Rhode Island, Newport and Oregon report the same area as last year; New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Delaware make one per cent. increase; Vermont, New Jersey, Maryland, Wisconsin, Missouri and Colorado, two; Massachusetts, North Carolina, West Virginia, Michigan and Iowa, three; New Mexico, four; Connecticut and Virginia, five; Louisiana and Tennessee, six; Mississippi, seven; South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas and Kentucky, nine; Kansas, 11; Nebraska, 12; Georgia and Alabama, 15; Texas, 17; Minnesota, 20; Dakota, 46. Though the percentage in Minnesota seems large, the corn area in that State has until recently been less than that of two Counties in Illinois. The condition of corn is marked low, from late planting, cold and wet weather and replanting after floods, but it has been improving during June, and is generally in fair vigor and active growth, promising far better condition in August, should the season continue favorable as at this date. The general average is 85 against 90 in July last year before the disastrous drouth set in. It is above 100 in all sea coast States, from South Carolina to Texas. In Tennessee, Kentucky, Kansas, Oregon and Nevada it stands at 100. Upon this area and condition a medium yield producing 1,700,000,000 bushels is scarcely possible. With the yield of last year the product would exceed 1,200,000,000. The range of possibilities covers at least 500,000,000 bushels. The result is dependent upon meterological conditions of the succeeding 80 days.

The condition of Winter wheat averages higher than at any previous July return, being 104 against 83 last July.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Seven columns of crop reports in the Times this morning, thus summarized, show corn will not be an average crop anywhere, and in considerable districts farmers do not now expect to get more than half an average crop, though warm weather even at this late day would materially reduce the loss. In the southern part of the corn and wheat belt the loss is less severe than in the northern part, and in the latter corn is doing tolerably well on uplands or where the ground happens to be well drained. In a few localities reports are quite favorable, but these are rare exceptions. The corn crop of the United States in 1880 was 1,537,535,940 bushels, which was a slight reduction from the crop of the previous year. In 1881 the crop fell to 1,194,916 bushels, a reduction of one-fourth, and dispatches indicate it may be as serious, and that would cut it down to about 900,000 bushels; but it may not be as bad as that. In all localities corn is very backward, but in many of them it is promising fairly after all, and with fine weather will not show a great reduction from last year. Still the fact remains that last year's crop was a large reduction from those of the two previous years, and it is certain this year's crop will not come up to that of last year.

Wheat prospects are much more encouraging, though they are not all that was hoped for early in the season. There is considerable reduction in the acreage of wheat in Iowa, Wisconsin, and some parts of Minnesota, but in other parts of the last State and in Dakota and in Nebraska there have been large additions to the area. The same is true of some other localities.

In Iowa and Wisconsin what wheat there is, is promising well. In Wisconsin the crop will be larger than last year, but in Iowa it will not be so large, the gain in one State being about offset by the loss in the other. Last year's wheat crop in Iowa was over 18,000,000 bushels, or about half what it was in 1880. This year it will probably be somewhat less than last year. In Wisconsin the wheat crop was nearly 18,000,000 last year, a small gain over 1880, and this year it may go up above 20,000,000 bushels.

In Illinois the wheat crop last year was 36,822,000 bushels, or barely one-half what it was the year before. This year the indications are the crop will exceed that of last year, and may amount to 30,000,000, but a good deal depends upon the luck farmers have in harvesting, for the wetness of the ground delays work, and compels the cradle to be used instead of the machine in many cases.

Nebraska last year produced a little less than 14,000,000 bushels of wheat, and this year promises to go two or three millions above that. The acreage has increased, and grain is looking well. The finest reports of wheat come from Michigan. The crop in that State two years ago was over 30,000,000, and last year only a little over 21,000,000 bushels. This year the crop promises to be nearly or equal to that of 1880.

In Indiana the crop two years ago was over 38,000,000, last year about 31,500,000 bushels. This year it will exceed the crop of last year, and may reach nearly the figures of two years ago.

In Missouri corn is in fair condition, and will probably yield about what it did last year, and may yield more. Wheat is very promising. The crop last year was 20,000,000 bushels, about two-thirds the crop of 1880, and the crop this year may attain the dimensions of that year.

In Minnesota the crop last year was larger than that of two years ago. This year will probably not vary greatly from the 35,000,000 produced in 1881.

Corn in Illinois last year was not much more than half the crop of 1879, and this year it is almost certain to be much below what it was last year. The same is true of corn in Iowa. Even in Indiana, where bad weather has had the least effect, the crop will not be quite so large as last year.

In all these States, rye, oats, potatoes and hay are, with very rare exceptions, in various locations, uncommonly promising. In most places these crops will be larger than ever before.

In Kansas the wheat harvest is nearly over, and the crop is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels, or more than 50 per cent. in excess of the crop of the last two years.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 8.—The wheat crop of Southern Indiana turns out wonderfully, and is one of the largest the country was ever blessed with. Average yield, 18 to 20 bushels per acre. Many places show 35 to 40 bushels. Prominent statisticians estimate the yield in 15 southern Counties of Indiana at 12,000,000 bushels.

LINCOLN, Ills., July 8.—The condition of corn is but little improved. Heavy rains have stopped the plows, and farmers cannot harvest, although wheat is ripe and in fine condition.

CLINTON, Ills., July 8.—It is estimated that wheat will go 35 to 40 bushels per acre on many farms. Corn, however, is in a discouraging condition.

Mrs. Scoville Interviewed.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Mrs. Scoville was interviewed regarding the statement that the boquet she sent Guiteau on his last day in jail was poisoned, and said, sarcastically: "Of course they found poison—it's just like them—besides, they had to manufacture some story to excuse their brutality in excluding me from Charles' cell." She then denied point blank of having put arsenic on the boquet, and said she did not want Guiteau to escape the gallows by such means, and that he would not have taken the poison if he could. She expressed her intention of continuing the legal agitation over the matter until it is proven that an insane man was hanged.

National Bank Act Approved.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The President approved the act to enable National banking associations to extend their corporate existence.

The Power of the Press.

In no way is the power of the press more surely shown than in the universal knowledge that has in less than a year been diffused throughout fifty million of people of the wonderful curative properties of that splendid remedy, Kidney Wort. And the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific have shown their intelligence and their knowledge of what is in the papers by already making Kidney Wort their household remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels.—*Herald.*

THE SCIOTO.

The Body of the Last Victim Recovered—Suspicious Proceedings—The Investigation.

MINGO JUNCTION, July 12.—At 3:30 P. M. the body of Albert Snow, the last victim of the Scioto disaster, was recovered. It was found under the upper guard. His left leg had been crushed from the knee, one hand almost severed from the wrist, and a deep cut on the back part of the head. His age was 20. He leaves a brother and sister.

Sidney Burroughs, from East Liverpool, has not been seen since July 3. He told his sister he was going on an excursion July 4, on the Scioto.

No one can account for the body of Snow being found on the upper guards of the boat.

A rumor was out last week that diver Earhart was working in the interest of the boat, and that bodies were shoved out of a hole in the boat. Reports and action seem to make this so. Bodies were found floating each day. Perhaps this can account for Snow being found where he was, as he could not be released. It was rumored that several bodies were in the boat when the diver made his first trip; the next trip it was contradicted. Bodies for several days were found not later than 8 A. M.

THE INVESTIGATION.

WHEELING, July 12.—In the investigation of the Scioto disaster to-day, pilot B. J. Long and engineer Moses McCann, of the Lomas, testified. The former said he was 800 yards from the Scioto when he blew the first whistle. The Scioto waited a minute and a half and answered with two; Long answered with two, and rang for the engineer to back. The rudders were jerked around by the current and the head was thrown quartering toward the Scioto. Had the Scioto answered the first signal properly there would have been no collision. He admitted on cross examination he had never steered a boat from Wheeling to Steubenville before as a licensed pilot; he was not the regular pilot of the Lomas; did not ring the go-ahead bell after the back bell.

Engineer McCann heard the Lomas' first whistle and looked out; the Scioto delayed the whistle so long witness was astonished, and then blew the cross whistle, which alarmed him, and he sprang to the throttle and obeyed the bell to stop; the go-ahead bell then rang out; before he could obey the gong and the backing-bell rang; headway was almost stopped when struck the Scioto; has not told anybody since the accident that Long got the signals all mixed up; did say he rang the go-ahead bell.

The investigation was not concluded. The Board meets again to-morrow.

WHEELING, July 13.—In the Scioto investigation to-day, Wm. McCormick, Moundsville, saloonist, swore that Pilot Keller, of the Scioto, was so drunk in his place that the barkeeper refused to give him liquor, advising him to go to bed and sleep it off. The barkeeper contradicted McCormick's evidence in every particular.

Thomas Wilson and Columbus Stewart, in the pilot house, said that Keller was perfectly sober. Wilson was with him while the boat lay at Moundsville, and Keller took but one small drink. The barkeeper corroborated this.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Meeting of the Republican Committee—An Effort to Harmonize Differences.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Republican State Central Committee met this morning, nearly 100 members being present, constituting almost a full representation. Chairman Cooper, upon calling the Committee to order, explained that the call for a Committee meeting was made under the resolution adopted at Harrisburg, June 21, which stipulated the State Committee should use all honorable means to the end that harmony might be restored in the party.

A proposition suggesting that both Stalwart and Independent tickets be withdrawn, was submitted on behalf of the Young Republican Club, but it was suggested that before the Committee discuss any proposition it would be well that the candidates on the regular ticket be present. A Committee was then appointed to wait upon those gentlemen and invite them to be present.

When the committee appointed to invite the presence of candidates arrived with those gentlemen, they presented a letter signed by all those occupying places on the ticket, in which it was set forth the candidates would gladly place themselves in the hands of the State Committee; that they would submit their claims to any test deemed wise by that body, and would be willing to retire from the ticket if such course was necessary.

Ex-Judge Pettis Crawford then submitted the following four propositions, which were to be placed before the Independents for their consideration and acceptance or rejection:

First—That both tickets be submitted to a popular vote of the Republican party at the primaries.

Second—That the Republican party at the primaries select the ticket by popular vote, the primaries to be open for the candidature of any Republican whatsoever, whether on either of the present tickets or not.

Third—That a new Convention under the rules adopted by the Continental Hotel Conference of Stalwarts and Independents, be held on the fourth Wednesday in August, the rules to govern said Convention to be prepared by ex-Chief Justice Agnew, Hampton L. Carson and Frances B. Reeves.

Fourth—That the new Convention be held under the rules adopted by the Republican Convention of May 10 last; said Convention not to be later than the fourth Wednesday in August.

It was decided the Chairman of the State Committee be empowered to present these propositions to the Independents, any one of which will be acceptable to the Regulars.

The Committee then appointed a Finance Committee and Executive Committee to carry on the campaign. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Candidates on the Independent Republican ticket sent a long correspondence to the regular Republican State Committee to-day, refusing to compromise unless both tickets be withdrawn and the several candidates on these tickets pledge themselves not to accept any subsequent nomination by the proposed Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The Independent Republicans have definitely declined to consider the four propositions submitted by the Republican State Committee. The Indepenpents are now considering the propriety of offering a new basis of compromise.

THE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Their Condition Satisfactory to the Board of Managers—The Dayton Pensioners.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Homes met yesterday in the New York Hotel. Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, Gen. George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, Gen. William B. Franklin, of Connecticut, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, of New York, Gen. Charles W. Roberts, of Maine, Col. Leonard A. Harris, of Ohio, and Maj. David C. Wilson, of Wisconsin, were present. The absent Managers were Pres. Arthur, Secretary of War Lincoln, Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, Gen. Richard Coulter, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. John A. Martin, of Kansas.

The reports from the Homes were said to be entirely satisfactory to the Board. The members of the Board started last evening for Augusta, Me., to inspect the Soldiers' Home in that City.

Gen. McMahon, speaking after the meeting of complaints which had been made against the Board's management of the Home in Dayton, Ohio, said that they were instigated by pension agents who were engaged in collecting the arrearages of pensions due the inmates of the Home. The [illegible] of the Homes required that an inmate should have for his own use but $5 of his monthly pension, the rest going to the Home. The Board of Managers claim that it was but just that a man who is clothed, fed, and lodged in the Soldiers' Homes should contribute some of his pension toward his support.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound ranks first as a curative agent in all complaints peculiar to women. Cures kidney troubles of either sex.

Colored School Teachers in Virginia.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 13.—At a meeting of the School Board this afternoon a petition was presented, numerously signed by the colored people of this City, asking the appointment of colored teachers for the colored public schools. It is stated the colored people oppose mixed schools, and simply wanted teachers of their own color. The Board elected two active and 11 substitute colored teachers. A requisite number of white teachers were also elected. This is the first instance of colored instructors being elected to the position in the public schools of this City.

All who are afflicted with salt rheum, itch, scald head, impetigo, and every other eruption of the skin, should us Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

TEXARKANA.

Further Particulars of the Terrible Disaster—35 to 75 Persons Buried in the Ruins—19 Bodies Recovered.

LITTLE ROCK, July 13.—Specials from Texarkana give additional particulars of the appalling disaster at that place. At about 6:30 P. M. a storm broke, with heavy winds, rain and lightning. About 7 P. M. Gbio's new building, a large three-story brick, was struck by lightning and fell in a mass on top of a frame building known as the Paragon saloon, burying everything beneath the ruins. It was raining in torrents at the time, and kept up showers until 10 P. M.

The lamps in the Paragon saloon set fire to the ruins from underneath, and burned slowly upwards. Every man and water-bucket in town was brought into use, and water thrown on the fire, but it finally broke out beyond all control, and burned two frame buildings next to the Paragon, and at midnight was burning inside the ruins.

Two or three different parties who came out of the Paragon only a few minutes before the accident occurred say there were at least 30 men in the building. The names of some known to be in the ruins are Mayfield, Russel, Col. Mercer and Harper.

Terrible excitement prevails. Men, women and children are looking anxiously for some relative or friend whom they can not find in the immense crowd, and are afraid they are killed. The loss to property is estimated at about $15,000 or $20,000, and the loss of life cannot be estimated, but will reach 20 persons.

A Texarkana special states the number of men buried by the falling wall on Markham's saloon is estimated at from 35 to 75. Up to 6 P. M., 19 bodies have been recovered. The citizens are still at work in the ruins and many more bodies will be recovered before morning.

IRISH REVOLT.

Indianapolis Irishmen Leaving the Democrats—Hendricks Cursed.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—There is great excitement in local politics here on account of the disaffection of the Irish from the ranks of the Democracy. They have always voted with that party, but have never been recognized in the various tickets. The County Convention was held Saturday, and the Irish put up as their candidate for Auditor James Renihan, an old and influential citizen. He was beaten by Thomas Litzenberg, a nephew of ex-Gov. Hendricks, who had no claim, but had money and influence. Mr. Hendricks presided over the Convention, and it was openly alleged that his unfair decisions gave the nomination to his nephew. The delegations from three Irish Wards left the Convention in disgust, and there was much dissatisfaction. It assumed such proportion last night that Will E. English, Democratic candidate for Congress, who is in New York, and who is influential among the Irish, was telegraphed for to come home and fix things. To-day it grew into an open revolt, with a demand that Litzenberg be taken off the ticket and Renihan substituted. Last night about 500 Irishmen paraded the streets in a body, carrying appropriately inscribed banners and yelling for Renihan. A meeting was called to form an independent Irish club, and there is great excitement over the matter, which W. H. English and other leaders are striving in vain to quell. Hendricks is being cursed loud and deep on all sides, and a very pretty row is imminent.

REVISING THE TARIFF.

Commissioners Inviting Information from all Who are Interested in the Work.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Tariff Commission, at a session held this morning, adopted the following form of circular:

The Tariff Commission, appointed to investigate the various questions relating to the agricultural, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, mining and industrial interests of the United States, so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious tariff, or a revision of the existing tariff upon a scale of justice to all interests, with a view to arranging for a full and complete examination of all matters referred to it, invites correspondence from all associations, corporations, and individuals interested in the subjects of its inquiries desiring to furnish information or testimony for its consideration in the discharge of its duties.

Communications on the subject may be addressed to the Hon. John L. Hayes, President of the Commission, at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, until further notice, and correspondents are requested to mention specifically the subjects on which they desire to be heard, or in relation to which they desire to offer testimony.

It is the intention of the Commission to arrange the hearing of testimony with a view to saving time; and the persons desiring to be heard will be notified of the time and place at which the Commission will hear the testimony which they may offer.

CONKLING'S SPEECH

In Response to Serenaders—He Thinks the Brakes Should be Applied at Washington.

UTICA, N. Y., July 12.—Roscoe Conkling last night was serenaded by a large crowd of friends of both parties. Mr. Conkling in the course of his address to the people said:

An act of courtesy so kind and flattering as this would be grateful, indeed, at any time. It is doubly grateful now because wholly unexpected. Twenty-two years ago Oneida County trusted to me the honor of representing her in the councils of the nation. For years afterward some humble part fell to me in public and political affairs. In any of these years had this visit been paid it would have signified but little personally. Now you come with a greeting to one wholly unconnected with public or official transactions. You come with a warm welcome to a private citizen having no claim on your regard, except his warm and abiding attachment to your interests and your home. Under these circumstances you will let me believe without a thought that your presence here means the personal kindness of valued neighbors and valued friends. For six and thirty years some of these I see around me, both by my side and in front, have found, as during all these years I have found, in Utica, a home. And remembering all these years there has been and still there is "no place like home." But these 36 years have been saddening changes. Thinking of those who are gone makes me feel it is well for these who are left that we gather together sometimes without party, as was said by my friend, without faction, without acrimony, but in unity, to draw one nearer to another and strengthen and brighten the links of that chain which binds us together. Indeed there is much in the present condition of the country to make men think together, act together, feel together as to general and public matters; to bring men toward each other who have thought apart in years and days that are gone. Old party issues have largely passed away, at least as dividing party lines. We are in a period of peace and great prosperity. But let us never forget that prosperity often tests and tries the wisdom of nations and of men more even than adversity. The tendency is to spending largely. The tendency in government is to profuse, perhaps lavish, appropriations of public money. In affairs of the Government and in affairs of business, unless I greatly mistake the lesson, the need and admonition of the hour is frugality, foresight and care. We have more need of the brake than of steam in a good many ways just now. [Applause.]

A Bank Janitor Qualified for Teller or President.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 11.—G. W. Bennett, janitor of the State National Bank, was arrested last night on a charge of robbery. He admitted his guilt. His depredations covered two years. During that time two paying tellers resigned because they could not make their accounts good. His method of robbery was unique. He passed a slender cord from the ceiling through a hole in the floor of the counting room into the back of the paying teller's desk. This cord had a leaden sinker, gummed with wax at its end. This sinker was dropped on $10, $20 and $50 bills and noiselessly withdrawn. The apparatus was rearranged at night or Sunday, and this continued from month to month, reaching as high as $480 in one quarter.

Suicide at 93.

GENEVA, O., July 12.—Silas Mead, aged 93 years, long a resident of East Trumbull, a small hamlet a few miles south of Geneva, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, cut his throat with a razor and died soon after. After shaving himself with the razor he called the attention of the family and in their presence committed the fatal act. He had had some troublesome legal business of late, which weighed on his mind, and caused his derangement. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and received a pension.

The Fifth Congressional District Democratic Convention of Texas unanimously nominated ex-Gov. J. W. Throckmorton.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Some Outspoken Statements of Great Value from Parties of the Highest Standing.

When the people of America become so thoroughly aroused, and on a subject of such serious importance as the preservation of their lives and health, it is but natural that the ones who have been largely instrumental in the origin of this movement should speak frankly and directly to the people most interested. It is for this reason that we thus come before the public and make the following revelations.

Every careful observer who has sought to keep pace with the march of events has noted the alarming increase of certain peculiar physical troubles within the past few years. These troubles have come at unexpected moments and in a most treacherous way. They have manifested themselves in innumerable forms, but they have always had the same cause. They have not afflicted the minor parts of the body, but have gone direct to the strongholds of the system, and their work has usually been as prompt as it is fatal. Their treacherous and deceptive nature has often prevented a careful analysis of what causes them, and, as a result, intense suffering and final disaster have usually ensued. The real cause, however, has been a derangement of the kidneys, and all of these troubles are, in fact, the first symptoms of the terrible Bright's disease, which has cast its dark shadows over so many homes in the land and is increasing wonderfully and continually. It is now conceded by the ablest physicians in every land and by eminent scientists the world over, that this disease is the result of blood poisoning. The poisoning is brought about by wasted and unhealthy kidneys that permit the poison to remain in the blood, instead of throwing it from the system. But it is equally evident to all who have studied into the effects and have become conversant with the facts, that a disordered state of the kidneys and liver produce most of the common complaints and pains which afflict the human race, and they can be traced to this source just as certainly as can Bright's disease. To purify a stream we must go to its source, and to cure a disease we must *remove the cause.* It being true, therefore, that nine tenths of all human ailments are caused by diseased kidneys or liver, the only certain way to cure these troubles is by treating the organs which cause them. How intimately the kidneys are associated with the entire system may be understood from the fact that over 1,000 ounces of blood pass through them every hour, being more than 200 gallons, or nearly one ton in the course of 24 hours. This vast mass of living fluid is sent to every part of the body and if the kidneys are diseased the impurities that are in the blood are not removed, and hence pass through the veins, carrying disease in some one of its many terrible forms. The horrors which accompany most of the diseases caused by disordered kidneys and liver cannot be described in print, while the dangers surrounding them are even greater than the agony. And yet a person may be troubled for months without knowing the cause of the diseases that have attacked them. Some of the symptoms of the first stages, any one of which indicates disordered kidneys or liver are these: Pains in the back and around the loins, severe headaches, dizziness, inflamed eyes, a coated tongue and a dry mouth, loss of appetite, chilly sensations, indigestion (the stomach never is in order when the kidneys or liver are deranged), a dryness of the skin, nervousness, night sweats, muscular debility, despondency, a tired feeling especially at night, puffing or bloating under the eyes, etc. If any of the following things are noticed about the fluids passed from the system, it shows that the kidneys and liver are out of order: A red deposit, a scum upon the surface, an unusual thickness or thinness, a very dark or very light color, a burning sensation in passing, an unusual odor, a retention, or a frequent desire to avoid and inability to do so.

The above are a few of the hundreds of symptoms which indicate the beginning of aggravated cases of kidney or liver difficulties, and they require instant attention. If these symptoms are not checked at once, they are almost certain to result in some one of the terrible diseases of the kidneys. But unpleasant as all the symptoms and even these diseases may be, they are as nothing compared to the last stages of the complaints. The kidneys waste away by degrees, accompanied by intense pains; the heart becomes uncontrollable; the lungs are oppressed; the eyeballs grow glassy, and the entire system is reduced and debilitated. For weeks before death comes the sufferer looks forward to it as a blessed relief, and anything that can furnish even temporary help is gladly hailed. Then it is that bloating begins; the face becomes puffy and pallid; the breath can only be caught in gasps, speech is impossible and muscular action suspended. The patient finally sinks into a state of unconsciousness to everything except the pains which are racking him, and death comes by certain but slow degrees. There can be but one conclusion which all readers of care and judgment will draw from these facts, which is the necessity of treating the disease *in time* and by that means which has been proven the best and most efficient.

It has been our privilege to treat more cases and effect more cures of this terrible complaint than has ever been known before in the history of the world. The wonderful sale which our remedies have attained is due wholly to the fact that they have cured the ones who have used them. The power and value of any remedy must rest wholly on a basis of worth, and here is just where our Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has found its wonderful power and success. But in this connection comes one important fact: It has always been true that articles of merit are subject to imitations. No one seeks to counterfeit the bills of a worthless bank. The productions of a cracked inventor or witless writer are never copied. It is just so with a healing remedy. If it possess no merit it will not be subjected to imitations. If, however, it has power and value, imitations will spring up on every side. While it is a tribute to the value of this medicine that it has imitations, still, in justice to those who are suffering, we feel that all should be warned against them.

There is but one known remedy that has ever been able to cure serious kidney troubles or control these great organs when once deranged, and that remedy is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. There are numerous nostroms on the market claiming to be just as efficient, and some which even claim to be the same. The test of merit, however, is in what has been accomplished, and we therefore say unhesitatingly that for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure stand alone, not only in point of excellence, but in the wonderful results it has achieved. In order to successfully avoid the purchase of spurious and injurious medicines, observe these facts:

Our remedy is put up in dark amber glass bottles, with the Safe (our trade mark) blown in the back. A private proprietary six-cent internal revenue stamp is affixed to the neck and covers the top of the cork and is of light brown color. In the middle thereof is a safe in outline, and on it the picture of a negro gathering herbs. If this stamp is not found on every bottle of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, or if there is any evidence that it has been tampered with, and if a safe is not blown on the back of the bottle, reject the bottle at once, and insist on having a genuine one.

We are led to publish the foregoing in order that the public may know and realize just where we stand. We have always sought to keep our personality from obtruding upon the public, knowing full well that the value of our remedy was the essential thing, but the unexampled use which has been made of this medicine, and the volumes of letters we are constantly receiving demand a personal statement from us. We are justly gratified at the confidence which has been shown us, and thankful for the myriads of cures our remedy has performed, and we pledge ourselves for the future as we have endeavored in the past, to furnish the best and only valuable remedy that can control and cure all the many and terrible troubles arising from disorders of these great organs.

Sincerely,

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

A Veto Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—For some reason there is a growing impression that the River and Harbor bill will be vetoed. A report is in circulation that Sen. Edmunds has written a letter in which he advocates the policy of a veto.

Decline of Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

Never! What, Never? No! Never!!

There never has been a scheme presented in any part of the world, where the system of public or government lotteries has been, or is now, legalised and protected, so liberal in all its features toward the public, as that recently adopted by The Louisiana State Lottery Company, in its Regular Monthly Distribution, under the sole care and managements of Gens. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early, of Va., on the second Tuesday of each month, all information of which can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. For $5 a holder of a successful ticket may get $75,000 or $25,000, etc. Liberality seems here to render the charity of giving (as the Company pays the Charity Hospital $1,000,000 for its franchise) a luxury, open gratefully to even the most selfish. The next drawing occurs on Tuesday, August 8, and early comers will be paid soon.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial Departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

M. M. C., Albany, Mo.: Write to George K. Nash, Columbus, O.

C. F., Bloomington, Ill.: Write to American News Agency, New York City.

W. A. B., Olathe, Kan.: Your questions were answered in the BLADE a few months ago.

D. N. M., Westchester, O.: The bill you refer to is not likely to become a law, at this session, at least.

A. W. Warren, Olathe, Kan., wishes some BLADE reader to send him a copy of "The Bride's Farewell."

J. C. Springer, Green Garden, Pa., would like some one of the BLADE family to send him the song entitled "The Plains of Tennessee."

H. S., Silver City, Ia.: "Ohio in the War," by Whitelaw Reid, gives a sketch of each Ohio regiment. Address Moore & Wilstack, Cincinnati, O.

H. Robinson, Iowa, Waukon, will be obliged to any one who will send him a copy of the song, the chorus of which is, "But now I've nothing but rags to my back," etc.

B. P., Delmar, Del.:
1. Where does this quotation come from, "Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow?" 2. In what year was the BLADE first published?

1. Shakespeare's "Hamlet." 2. 1836.

W. B., Clinton, Iowa:
I would like very much to know how a minor can purchase Government land in Dakota or Montana?

Through the medium of a guardian, if parents are dead.

F. A. P., Aurora, N. Y.:
Where can I get a book on Taxidermy, and what is the title and price?

Address G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City —"Taxidermist's Manual"—$1.25.

Wm. B. Hunt, Hartsgrove, Ashtabula Co., O. will be thankful if any of the BLADE readers will send him (or inform him where he can obtain) a copy of the old pioneer song, entitled "The British Taxation of North America."

H. K., Hesperia, Mich.:
What are the duties of the Judge Advocate?

He is the public prosecutor at a court martial, and acts both as the representative of the Government and the responsible adviser of the court.

H. R. W., Homestead, Pa.:
Please explain how United States money gets into circulation.

A glance over the appropriation bills of this session of Congress will explain the matter to your satisfaction.

R. M., Mt. Pleasant, Pa.:
Please tell me where I can get German and Polish Catholic prayer books, hymn books, Bibles and new Testaments.

Catholic Publication Society, No. 9 Warren street, New York City.

S. V. M., Marshall, Kas.:
1. When did Ingersoll take the leadership of infidelity in America? 2. Who was the acknowledged leader before he came on the stage?

1. Ingersollism has only come to the front within the last eight or 10 years. 2. No acknowledged leader.

H. V., Eskridge, Kan., writes: "Strawberry seeds ought to be planted in the month of November, late, or just before frost. This is my experience in this State. Wheat is very heavy; we figure on an average in this County of about 30 bushels per acre. For grub worms, turn your hogs on the field after corn is picked."

G. D. M., Lima, Ind.: 1. Your Postmaster will enlighten you in regard to postage. 2. Writing stories pays some authors. 3. The matter of compensation of BLADE writers does not concern the public. 4. We know nothing about the circulation of the paper. 5. The author is expected to prepare his copy ready for the printer.

Quiz, Fillmore, Ind.:
Give a sketch of R. E. Fenton.

Born in Carroll, N. Y., in 1819; educated at Pleasant Hill and Fredonia Academies; studied law, but became a merchant and politician; elected to Congress in 1853-57-65; Governor of New York in 1865-69; and chosen Senator in 1869.

D. W. N., North Warren, Pa.:
In regard to the "New Puzzle," and its diagram given in the BLADE, it is not stated that it can be marked out as directed, but if you will say in answers to correspondents that it can, then there are several of us here who will give it our special attention.

Of course it can be worked out—so give it your special attention.

A. H. G., Marion, Kans.:
I asserted that Wm. C. Bouck was Governor one term, of New York, and elected over Luther Bradish in 1842. Are the statements correct? If so, please say, and anything else you may suggest. Several have examined Cyclopedias and do not find his biography.

William C. Bouck was elected Governor of New York in 1842, serving one term. The vote stood: Bradish, 186,091; Bouck, 208,072; Stewart, 7,263. He was also a candidate for Governor in 1844, and was defeated by Seward.

J. R. M., Lawler, Ia.:
1. What is the outlet of Lake of the Woods? Some geographies give it as the Rainy River and others that it empties into Lake Winnipeg. 2. What language is spoken mostly in Mexico and the United States of Colombia? 3. Where can I get a book on short hand?

1. The Winnipeg River flows from it on the north, and it receives Rainy River in the south. 2. The Spanish language is everywhere prevalent, but many of the Indians retain the use of the ancient languages. 3. Through any bookstore, or address Ben Pitman, Cincinnati, O.

J. G. H., Sarrey, Wis.:
In what order do the religious bodies of the United States stand in regard to communicants?

The Roman Catholics have the largest following. Next come the Methodist Episcopal (if we take the North and South together), with 2,508,-792 members; then the Baptists, with 2,133,044 members; the Lutheran, with 684,570 members; the Presbyterians, with 575,877; the Christian (Disciples of Christ, or Campbellites), with 567,-448 members; the Congregationalists, with 383,-685 members, and the Episcopal, with 323,876.

Subscriber, Forestville, Pa.:
Will you give a description of a cyclone—whether it stands horizontal or runs parallel with the earth?

A cyclone is described as a storm of wind moving in immense whirls, and at the same time sweeping onward over the surface. Cyclones are usually 200 to 300 miles in diameter, and sometimes more than 1,000 miles. Their central point is calm, and this moves forward from two to 40 miles an hour. In the southern hemisphere the rotation is in the same direction with the hands of a watch placed with the face upward; in the northern, the direction is reversed.

C. E. P., Roy, Kan.:
1. Is Friday the legal day to hang criminals on? 2. Why has Friday been called hangman's day? 3. What is the principal object of the Land League—is it a Catholic movement?

1. Any other day would be just as legal if named by the Judge in passing sentence. 2. Because of the custom that has grown up of executing criminals on that day. Some Courts have selected other days. A man was executed in North Carolina recently on Tuesday. 3. The principal objects are to obtain home government and the land for Irish. The membership is not confined to Catholics, though it is undoubtedly true that most Irishmen are Catholics.

J. C. H. (no postoffice):
1. What is meant by Congressman at large? Is Samuel J. Tilden a married man, if so, has he any family? 3. What Colleges or Universities in the United States make no charge for tuition?

1. Elected by the State, because of the failure of the Legislature to re-district. 2. He is a bachelor. 3. Girard College, Philadelphia, makes no charge for white male orphans. They are admitted between the ages of 6 and 10 years, fed, clothed and educated, and between the ages of 14 and 18 are bound out to mechanical, agricultural or commercial pursuits. There are probably other colleges where a limited number are instructed without charge.

Subscriber, Chambersburg, Pa.:
Please do me the favor and state how many pieces of cannon compose a full battery (field) in the regular army of the United States; also, if there are light howitzers attached to each battery, and, if not too much trouble, state also how many pieces in the English, French, Prussian and Russian armies to each battery.

A full field battery in this country consists of six pieces. The character of the guns differs, as the service requires. In England a field battery usually consists of five 12-pounder guns, and one 24-pounder howitzer, bringing into service 328 men. For a similar battery of 5 pounders the number may be 178. In other nations a field battery consists of from four to eight pieces.

G. F. H., Sidney, Neb.:
Will you please be so kind as to state the rates of wages paid to regulars in our standing army? Where should one apply to enlist? Pensions granted those afflicted or wounded while serving? How often may they draw their wages? Does the Government pay compound interest on such money if not collected until the expiration of the term?

The pay of a private runs from $13 a month and rations for the first two years, to $21 a month after 20 years' service. There are recruiting offices in all the large cities, Chicago and St. Louis included. They are usually paid monthly. The Government does not pay interest on deferred payments. Pensions are granted.

Schoolboy, Florence, Mich.:
1. Will some one please send the old plantation song entitled "Kingdom Coming," commencing "Darkie did you see that massa," to the BLADE for publication? Also tell me how to make a preparation, such as is used to paint glass, for a mirror.

2. Amalgam for silvering the inside of convex mirrors, glass globes, etc.: Lead and tin, of each two ounces; bismuth, two ounces; mercury, four ounces. Add the mercury to the rest in a melted state and remove from the fire; mix well with an iron rod. The glass, being well cleaned, is carefully warmed, and the amalgam, rendered fluid by heat, is then poured in, and the vessel turned round and round, so that the metal may be brought in contact with every part of the glass which it is desired to cover. At a certain temperature this amalgam readily adheres to glass.

G. H. Mc., Meadville, Pa.:
1. Will you please tell me, through your columns, how lenses are made? 2. Who owns the largest telescope in the United States?

1. The material employed is generally crown glass, which contains very little lead, and flint glass, which contains much lead and has a greater refractive power. The production of such glass in masses of sufficient size to make lenses for large telescopes is a work of great difficulty, and too tedious to describe. The best specimens yet produced have been from the manufactory of the Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham, England, made by a process invented by Guinand, a Swiss optician, the details of which have never been made public. 2. Prof. Draper (now dead) owned a reflector of 28 inches aperture; the refractor in the Naval Observatory, Washington, is 26 inches, the largest in the world.

E. L., Jennings, Ind.:
Please give an outline history of the adjustment of the Alabama claims by Grant, their origin, etc.

The Alabama claims grew out of injuries inflicted by the rebel privateer Alabama upon American commerce. The privateer was fitted out in England. The Commission to settle these claims was appointed by virtue of the treaty of Washington, and was composed of five arbitrators, viz.: Charles Francis Adams, appointed by the United States; Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, by England; Marcos Antonio d'Araujo, Baron d'Itajuba, by Brazil; Jacob Stæmpfli, by Switzerland, and Count Paolo Federigo Sclopis de Salerano, by Italy. Caleb Cushing, W. M. Evarts and M. R. Waite (now Chief Justice) acted as counsel for the United States. The Commission met at Geneva, Switzerland, December 15, 1871, and September 14, 1872, the award of $15,500,000 in gold was made.

R. M., Troy, N. Y.:
1. What is Josh Billings' occupation? 2. What is meant by St. Clement being the earliest father? 3. Who was St. Epiphanius? 4. Who was Charlemagne? 5. When and by whom were wood and steel engravings introduced? 6. What is meant by Wagner's music?

1. Author, formerly farmer and auctioneer. 2. He is supposed to be the Clement mentioned by St. Paul, and according to tradition was baptized by St. Peter and elected Bishop of Rome in 67, or by some accounts in 91. 3. A father of the church, born in Palestine about 310. He was of Jewish parentage, but having become a Christian retired to an Egyptian monastery, where he mastered the Hebrew, Coptic, Syriac, Greek and Latin languages. He died at sea in 402. 4. Emperor of the West and King of France, the second son of Pepin, born in 742, died in 814. 5. The origin of wood engraving is involved in obscurity. It is said that the first use of a metal plate for engraving was by Maso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, about 1460. 6. The works of the celebrated German composer, born in Leipsic in 1813. He began writing plays when 12 years old, and also made "instrumental arrangements of every imaginable kind."

A. B. S., Altoona, Pa.:
Will you please inform me through the BLADE what the name is of the largest wheat farm in Dakota, the size of the farm and number of bushels raised per year; also how many men are employed in harvest and what wages are paid?

It is called the Dalrymple farm, and about 30,000 acres are under cultivation. The land, however, does not all belong to one man, nor is it one continuous tract, but is largely composed of alternate sections. The other alternate sections are occupied by homesteaders and preemptors. Wheat lands in the Red River Valley now sell at from $10 to $16 per acre for unbroken, and $16 to $30 for improved farms. The price depends on the quality of land and its distance from a railroad station. Every year adds a few dollars to its market value, and it cannot fail within a very few years to equalize with the older States. The main value of these lands is in the fact that crops are almost a certainty, year after year, the Grandin farm having averaged during the past five years a little over 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, and almost every bushel of it grading "No. 1 hard." We do not know the number of men employed nor the wages paid.

E. L. C., Renick, Mo.:
1. Will you please explain in answers to correspondents the meaning and particulars of how the Senate or House resolves itself into Committee of the Whole? 2. Also what is the difference between their regular business and an Executive session? 3. Will you also please give date of the landing of the first Atlantic telegraph cable at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, and the names of the English war vessels that assisted in the landing of said cable?

1. The House may at any time, by a vote of the majority of the members present, suspend the rules and orders for the purpose of going into Committee of the Whole. In forming a Committee of the Whole House the Speaker shall leave the Chair, and a Chairman to preside shall be appointed by the Speaker. All proceedings touching appropriations of money shall be first discussed in Committee of the Whole. The rules of proceedings are observed in Committee of the Whole, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking; but no member is allowed to speak twice to any question until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken. 2. The Senate in executive session takes action on Presidential appointments, treaties, etc., in which the House has no voice, and the deliberations are supposed to be secret. 3. July 27, 1866. We are not able to find the names of the vessels assisting.

S. S. H., Squaw Creek, Idaho:
I have made the discovery of an immense large vein, or ledge of mineral, that I know but little about, called asbestus. The vein also carries gold and silver. Will the BLADE, or any person who knows anything of the new mineral, please give a description of the same, what per cent. of mineral the ore should contain and be of value, and how is it worked?

Asbestus is a mineral often ranked among the varieties of hornblende. It consists chiefly of silica, magnesia, lime, and oxide of iron, and is of a fine fibrous character, the fibres sometimes combined together in a compact mass, sometimes easily separable, elastic and flexible. It is generally of a whitish or greenish color. The variety called "rock-cork" very much resembles cork, is soft and easily cut, and so light as to swim in water. "Rock-leather" and "rock-wood" are varieties somewhat similar to "rock-cork," but not so light. The finest fibrous variety, with easily separable fibres, is called "amianthus" (from a Greek word signifying indestructible), because cloth made of it was cleaned by passing it through fire. This cloth was used by the ancients to enwrap dead bodies placed on the funeral pile. Amianthus has sometimes been used for the wicks of lamps, and is often employed to fill vinaigrettes, being moistened from time to time with a few drops of aromatic vinegar. The finest amianthus is found in the Tarentaise in Savoy, and is particularly abundant in Corsica. It is also found in Scotland and several of the Shetland Islands. None of the varieties of amianthus are very common, but they are not unfrequent in serpentine and allied rocks in different parts of the world. We are not informed as to the latter part of your question.

"A Subscriber (who does not wish his name or address published) asks these questions:
1. What are the extreme limits of ages at which boys are admitted to West Point, also Annapolis? 2. What branches do they have to pass examination in to enter either place? 3. What must be their height? 4. What do they study at each place? 5. What pay do they get at each place while going to school, and also after they enter the army or navy?

These questions have been answered a dozen times within the past year, so we infer the correspondent is a "new subscriber." 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between 17 and 22 years of age, at least five feet high, and free from infirmity, and be able to pass a careful examination in various branches of knowledge. Each Cadet must bind himself to serve the United States eight years from the time of admission. The pay of a Cadet is $540 per year; the pay of a Second Lieutenant is $1,500. Each Congressional District and Territory is entitled to one Cadet, to be named by the member of Congress, and 10 appointments are made by the President. The course of instruction requires four years, is largely mathematical and professional, and fully one-half fail to complete the course. In the Naval Academy the number of appointments of Cadet Midshipmen is limited by law to 25 per year, appointed in the same manner as Cadets to the Military Academy, but the age ranges from 14 to 18. Successful candidates become students of the Academy and receive $500 per annum. There are also 25 cadet engineers appointed each year, from 16 to 20 years of age, on a competitive examination involving a higher standard of knowledge. The course for cadet engineers is four at the Academy and two additional years at sea. The course of instruction is thorough in mathematics, steam engineering, physics, mechanics, seamanship, ordnance, history, law, etc. All Cadets, who graduate, are appointed assistant engineers in the navy as vacancies occur. The pay of cadet engineers (after examination) is $1,000 at sea, $800 on shore duty, and $600 on leave waiting orders; the pay of assistant engineers is $1,700 at sea for first five years, and after that $1,900, $1,400, and $1,600 on shore duty, and $1,000 and $1,200 while waiting orders. When there is a vacancy in a District the member of Congress gives notice through the local papers, also notice of the time and place where the preliminary examination will be held. The Presidential appointments are obtained through the intercession of friends, or by personal application, backed by responsible indorsers. We hope this explanation of the manner in which cadets secure appointments, etc., will serve for the next six months, at least.

W. W., Kinderhook, Ill.:
How is the tin sheets prepared from which our common tinware is made? Give process of applying the tin metal to the iron sheet. Also give process of tinning iron, tea and tablespoons.

The thin sheets of iron are cleaned by immersion in dilute sulphuric acid and subsequent rubbing with sand and water and washing, after which they are annealed by exposure to cherry heat for 12 hours in cast-iron boxes, tightly closed and luted. They are polished by being passed cold through rolls, then subjected to a second and less prolonged annealing, then sorted and cleaned again, and finally taken to the tinning apparatus. After cleaning they will quickly rust on exposure to air, but may be kept indefinitely without injury if immersed in pure water. The tinning apparatus comprises a series of long rectangular pots or tanks, with a fire under each. These tanks contain the liquid baths into which the plates are to be plunged. The operation comprises a series of immersions: first into melted grease, in which the plates are left till all moisture has evaporated; then successively into several baths of tin, each of which is purer than the preceding, so that the sheets require a coating first of alloy and finally of pure tin; then into melted grease again. As the tin in the final tin bath becomes fouled by alloyed iron, it is removed to the preceding tin bath, and from this in turn to the first bath. After the final grease bath (tallow and palm oil), which anneals the plates, the edging of tin which usually forms around them is removed by dipping into melted cast-iron, which melts it, so that a quick blow on the plate causes it to drop off. The plates are at last rubbed with bran and then with sheepskin, to remove grease and dirt, then sorted and packed. Iron may be coated with zinc first, and then very readily tinned by dipping into the fused metal, since tin and zinc unite with ease. This process is not applicable to cast-iron, unless it has been decarbonized on the surface by heating in iron oxide, after the manner of the "annealing" practiced in the manufacture of malleable castings. The humid methods of plating tin upon various metals are numerous. Iron objects may be tinned, after suitable cleaning, in a bath of argal and stannous chloride, with the addition of zinc fillings; or the bath may be composed of equal parts of the tin salt and common salt, dissolved in water, or of one part tin salt, one-quarter part sal ammoniac, and one part common salt, dissolved in two parts nitric and four parts muriatic acid, diluted with hot water. In the latter liquid most metallic objects may be tinned by sufficiently prolonged immersion, copper or iron being kept in contact with a zinc wire during the process.

D. J. S., Warrentown, O.:
In view of the threatened war in Egypt, and the interest "the powers" seem to take in the Suez Canal, will you favor us with a short history of this great water course?

In modern times attention was first called to the subject by Napoleon I. during his invasion of Egypt. He had a survey made by a corps of engineers, who reported that the level of the Red Sea was 30 feet higher than that of the Mediterranean, an error which remained undisputed till 1840, when it was demonstrated that the two seas had about the same level. In 1854 the Viceroy of Egypt, Said Pasha, granted to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, an engineer belonging to the French diplomatic service in Egypt, and a company to be formed by him for the purpose, the exclusive right of constructing a ship canal from Tineh, near the ruins of ancient Pelusium, to Suez. The company was organized in 1858, and was guaranteed the right of way for 99 years, with the consideration that the Egyptian Government is to receive 15 per cent. of the tolls. The company's capital at first was 200,000,000 francs, which was increased in 1867 by a loan of 100,000,000 francs. The work required two distinct undertakings. The first and principal one was the construction of the broad and deep salt-water channel, extending from Port Said to Suez, without locks. The other was the construction of a fresh-water canal, for transportation as well as supplying water to the workmen and their families along the line. This canal commences at a place called Zagazig, and receiving water from the Nile, is carried to Suez, much of the way along the line of the ancient canal of the Pharaohs. It is navigable the whole distance, falls being overcome by locks. At Ismailia, a central point on the great canal at Lake Timsah, water was forced into a double line of nine-inch pipes, and carried by them along the line of the canal to Port Said. The length of the Suez Canal is about 100 miles, of which 75 miles are actual canal, while for 25 miles it passes through lakes. The width of the canal, except at those places where it runs through high ground, is 325 feet at the surface and 72 feet at the bottom, and the depth 26 feet. At El-Guisr, a few miles north of Lake Timsah, for a distance of 11½ miles, the canal encounters the highest ground, the excavation varying from 30 to 85 feet in depth. The works at Port Said consist of a basin 875 yards square, and of an eastern and western storm-jetty extending into the sea, the eastern jetty being 3,609 and the western 2,575 yards long, having a distance of 437 yards between them. The channel is dredged to a depth of 26 feet for a good part of the enclosed space. At the Suez extremity there is also a depth of 26 feet. The canal was officially opened November 17, 1869, at which time 50 ships had passed through from one sea to the other. In 1871 there passed through 765 vessels, of which 643 were steamers and 63 men-of-war. The total receipts from tonnage, coasters, passengers and piloting were $1,830,455.

Information Wanted.

Annie L. Baker, Paragon, Ind., wants the address of John S. Baker, 27th Ind. Inf.

R. E. Driggs, Fairbury, Ills., wants the address of Sergt. or Lieut. English, 24th O. V. I.

W. H. Harris, Litchfield, Minn., wants the address of comrades of Co. B, 11th O. V. I.

C. E. Conrad, Farmington, Mo., wants the address of Capt. Thompson, Co. F, 3d U. S. Cav.

T. N. Beam, Eagle Rock, Idaho, wants the address of Dr. A. M. Wheelock, late of Red Oak, Iowa.

L. M. Hickley, Whiteville, Mo., wants the address of his nephew, M. Bashor; last heard from in Minnesota.

J. M. Nelson, Shambaugh, Page Co., Ia., wants the address of J. L. Duncan, Hospital Surgeon 46th Iowa Inf.

R. A. Fullmer, Blue Lake, D. T., wants the address of Chapman, father of Ralph and Hattie Chapman. Business of importance.

Mrs. H. G. Drake, Independence, Kan., wants the address of Mrs. Dudley Culver (maiden name Mollie Strong); last heard from in Indiana.

Daniel Rasler, South Milford, Lagrange Co., Ind., wishes to know the address of Capt. John Swiff, Co. C, 35th Ind. Vol.; also Surgeon Haverdich of the same regiment.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

If J. K. Richardson, of Berlin, will give his full address, J. D. Baker's complaint will be looked into.

If Davis Egnew will give his full postoffice address his wishes will be complied with.

If T. A. Lyon, of Plainfield, will give his full address the matter he complains of will be corrected.

Letter containing 30 cents, dated at Mount Ida, no County or State, signed by W. A. Hitchcock.

Letter containing $1.25, signed J. C. Kendall, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter dated at Hilliman, Montmorency Co., no State given, paper to be sent to Wm. J. Ray.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

If Chas. Hoss, of West Salem, will give his full address his complaint will be looked into.

If S. W. Beebe, of Huntsville, will give his full address the complaint will be looked up and corrected.

Letter containing 60 cents, no postoffice, County or State, signed by Joel B. Meador and Amy Dagget.

Letter containing 30 cents, no postoffice, County or State, signed by J. C. Adams.

Letter containing 10 cents, dated at Honeybrook, no County or State, signed by Augustus F. Neynaber.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Meteer, Brown Co., Ill., no name attached.

If B. O. Metz will give his full address his complaint will be looked into and corrected.

HENDRICKS-ENGLISH.

Both of Them Responsible for the Local Democratic Row at Indianapolis — Hendricks Losing His Grip.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—The Democratic family fight that has been in progress in this City since the County Convention of Saturday last is of a rather more serious character than such quarrels usually are, from the fact that the enmity stirred up is mostly directed against Thomas A. Hendricks, who has hitherto been the healer of the frequent Democratic dissensions in Marion County. If young Litzenberg, who defeated the favorite Irish candidate, Renihan, had been any other than "the nephew of his uncle," the dissatisfaction over his nomination would not have been serious or lasting. But the fact that the Irishman had to be defeated to give the best place on the ticket to Hendricks' nephew, and the additional fact that Hendricks is believed to have used his position as Chairman of the County Convention to prevent such changes of the votes as would have defeated his relative of the nomination, will come up in the mind of every Irishman all through the campaign, when Litzenberg is mentioned. This is already tending very much to lower Hendricks in the eyes of those who have been in the habit of giving him their confidence, and those who have been accustomed to applaud him are now cursing in no measured terms. They argue that Hendricks allowed changes of votes in regard to other nominations than that of Auditor; but when it came to a change of votes defeating his nephew, he refused to recognize anybody, and demanded that the vote be announced as cast, although half a dozen chairmen of delegations were on their feet claiming recognition, on the ground that there were mistakes in the vote of their wards that needed correction before the result of the ballot should be announced. Such partiality and unfairness from so prominent a man could not fail to provoke surprise and disgust; and there are to be found many Democrats who say they will not forgive Hendricks for this exhibition of favoritism. Whether they will or not remains to be seen. The Republicans are not banking very much upon the outcome of Democratic dissatisfaction, as they have seen heretofore deep wounds easily healed. But at the same time it is undoubtedly a fact that Hendricks has on this occasion done more to destroy his power as a pacifier than perhaps ever before. His supposed compact with the English gang, that Litzenberg should be put on the ticket, as an offset to young Will English's candidacy for Congress, is also another cause for heartburning; and the more it is denied the more people are disposed to believe it to be the fact. The senior English has in the absence of his son from the city, made haste to deny that he had any responsibility for Litzenberg's nomination. His denial appeared in the News, whose columns, for substantial reasons, are always open for the defense of the Englishs, both father and son. But the denial goes for nothing in the face of abundant evidence that all of Will English's special pets, who never act without his direction, were working like beavers in the Convention to defeat the Irishman and nominate Litzenberg. Mr. English's efforts to shield his son from damage through disaffection, and from responsibility for the causes of it, has not as yet been of much service, as the belief in the understanding between the Hendricks-English factions is stronger to-day than ever.

DEAD FISH.

Great Excitement Along the Schuylkill River—Poisoned Water.

READING, Pa., July 11.—There is great excitement all along the Schuylkill River for a distance of over 60 miles, owing to the dark greeenish and soapy appearance of the water, and the deposit of a white substance on the stones and grass along the banks. It first appeared a day or two ago, but little attention was paid to it until dead fish in countless numbers appeared floating in the stream, and laying along the banks. Nothing is known for a certainty as to the cause of the pollution of the water. The most plausible theory advanced is, that sulphur water from some abandoned collieries in the Schuylkill region has been pumped into the Little Schuylkill, a branch of the main stream, into which it empties at Port Clinton, some 20 miles north of this place. The fish in the river, including black bass, sunfish, chubs, suckers, etc., are dying by thousands. At some places they are piled in heaps against the banks and, becoming decomposed, emit a terrible stench. Where the small streams flow into the river the fish gather in great numbers, but soon sicken and die. At Pottstown and Norristown the river water is used for drinking and culinary purposes. The Water Commissioners, however, had the reservoirs pumped full last week so that so far they have not been compelled to use the water, but as the supply is dwindling and the water not improving any there is great anxiety among the people as to how they will be supplied with water. The stream at Norristown is still clear, but it is supposed the trouble will reach there in the course of a day or two. It is thought that all the fish in the river will die, as the condition of the water has not improved. It is filled with minute white particles, and this substance, it is supposed, is what is killing the fish. A large bass was caught alive and placed in a vessel of pure water. It died in about an hour after being taken from the river. An examination found everything in a normal condition, but the gills were covered with the whitish substance alluded to above. The gill turn black and putrefaction rapidly takes place. To-day few live fish were seen, but thousands of all kinds were floating on the bosom of the stream and lodging on the sand-bars and shores. The river is visited by hundreds of people daily. An investigation is asked for, in order to discover how and in what manner the stream has been polluted.

READING, Pa., July 13.—The water in the Schuylkill River at this point is still in a bad condition, but not so much discolored as heretofore. Above here the stream is assuming a normal condition. No analysis of the water at Reading has as yet been made by Dr. Weldman, President of the Board of Health, but he is collecting deposits at different places along the river front for that purpose. Dr. P. M. Surgar, chemist, of this city, examined with the microscope a sample of the water taken from the river at Pottstown, furnished by Dr. Weldman. The result of the examination he pronounced negative—that nothing of importance is found. The general theory is that the water is heavily charged with sulphur from the mine water of the Schuylkill Company, and that this coming in contact with the limestone causes the strange color. The reason of so many fish dying is that a white substance lodges in the gills, which smothers them. What forms this substance has not as yet been fully demonstrated.

STAR ROUTES.

Decision of Judge Wylie in Matters Concerning Ex-Sen. Dorsey.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In star route cases, William Krider, Postmaster at Mineral Park, Ariz., testified that the names signed to petitions were those of persons living over the route petitioned for. It was on Christmas day, 1878, they had received their first mail over the route, although the service had been ordered to begin in July.

An effort was made by Wilson to show by witness that the town of Signal, where the petitions appear to have been prepared, received at least a portion of its mail through Mineral Park. Krider, however, said if such was the case, he never knew it.

Bliss presented mail bills for this route from time to time. A solitary letter parcel appears to have been transmitted, but as a rule the mail bill itself was the only mail in the pouch.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Another route was taken up during the introduction of documentary evidence, which became very monotonous. Judge Wylie several times expressed impatience, saying time was precious. Counsel for defendants objected to the introduction of certain evidence, because Miner was the only one of the defendants who ever had anything to do with the route under consideration, and he disconnected himself over four years ago. The Court said the indictment could not be taken apart like a child's toy; part of the evidence being the rule as to one defendant and another part where another defendant was concerned; all that were named for connection must be found guilty on the whole indictment, and not upon parts of it. In his view of the law the jury could convict some of the defendants and discharge others, but whoever was convicted must be convicted of the whole. He did not wish to be understood as giving any opinion upon the merits of the case.

The subpœnae issued for ex-Sen. Spencer as a witness in the star route cases was returned from New York unserved, and an attachment was issued for him forthwith.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In the star route trial the prosecution called contractor Albert E. Boone, of Washington, to the stand to give a general testimony. Boone testified he knew all the defendants in the case and had engaged in business relations with some of them. In November, 1877, he met Stephen W. Dorsey in the Postoffice Department and had a conversation with him. This conversation was ruled out by the Court upon objection. Boone was then requested to state what he had done as a result of that conversation. Objection again and argument ensued.

At its close the Court rendered a decision as follows, in regard to what had been said relative to ex-Sen. Dorsey. He did not think there was anything in that which required the attention of the Court. If he had done anything which he should not have done as a Senator, there was a statute to cover that act. He was indicted as a member of a conspiracy. In regard to the claim of the defense that the evidence must not go behind May 3, 1877, it was true the indictment fixed that date and overt acts followed. The position taken by the defense that no evidence as to facts transpired anterior to that date could be received was erroneous. It was none the less a conspiracy since that date, if it was a conspiracy before. It may have existed for a dozen years, and although the indictment could not charge that it took place more than three years ago, yet parties who enter into or carry out an existing conspiracy may properly be brought into the indictment. Innocent combinations might gradually change their character and become vicious conspiracies. The Court thought that it was proper to prove these parties were in combination anterior to conspiracy. On the other hand it was not competent to prove the existence of conspiracy by evidence of any conspirator previous to the existence of conspiracy as fixed in indictment, or after its dissolution.

Merrick stated he expected to prove S. W. Dorsey entered into agreement with Boone to procure those contracts and divide the profits.

After some arguments, witness was directed to proceed. The defense did not cross-examine the witness.

James F. Blouis was next called.

Court adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—In the star route trial Blois, who was on the stand yesterday, was recalled and testified in effect that members of the firm of contractors appears to have signed the names of one another indiscriminately. Letters from Gov. Pitkin and Chief Justice Thatcher, of Colorado, were declared by witness to be in Reirdell's handwriting, with the exception of the signatures, which he was unable to identify.

Proceedings were interrupted at this point by the entrance of the Grand Jury. A hush fell upon the spectators, and counsel listened eagerly as the Clerk put the usual question: "Have you found any presentment upon the evidence presented to you?"

Foreman Hutchinson answered: "We have found no indictment."

The Court (with an air of surprise)—"You say you have found no indictment?"

The Foreman—"We have considered the evidence presented to us and have found no indictment."

Bliss—"There was no presentment?"

The Foreman—"We make no presentment."

The Court dismissed the Jury until October 9th next.

The examination of witness was resumed and he said the signature of Postmaster Hall and two other persons affixed to the petition relating to Canon City and Dermott route were in Miner's handwriting.

HOUSE FLIES.

Singular Microscopical Discovery by Dr. Taylor, of the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Star says: A singular microscopical discovery, which may prove highly important in a sanitary point of view, has been made by Thomas Taylor, M. D., of this city, microscopist of the Department of Agriculture. About a year ago, while dissecting the proboscis of a common house fly, Dr. Taylor discovered minute, snake-like animals moving quickly from the proboscis. Continuing his experiments from time to time since then, he finds that house flies are very frequently inhabited by these animals. He has found them generally in the proboscis of the fly, although sometimes they are found in the abdomen, and he thinks that since flies are carriers of these minute, snake-like animals, they may in like manner be conveyers of contagious germs. These animals measure about 8-100 to 1-10 of an inch in length, and about 2-1000 of an inch in diameter. They are classed under the Nomatoidœ, genus anquillula. They are much larger than trichinæ, or so-called vinegar eels.

Dr. Taylor has found as many as seven of these animals in the proboscis of one fly and three more in the abdomen, 10 in all. Sometimes none are discovered, sometimes only one; but frequently four are seen. Their presence is usually indicated by a rolling movement in the anterior portion of the proboscis. When this is observed, if a drop of water be placed upon it the animals will readily leave the proboscis and take to the water. They are frequently observed passing in and out of the proboscis to and from the water, as if the proboscis was their natural home. A power of 25 diameters is sufficient to observe their general movements, but for examinations of their general movements and structure, from 250 to 500 diameters is necessary. They are perceptible to the naked eye in a certain light. Dr. Taylor proposes to make an experiment of feeding flies on trichinozed meat, to test the possibility of trichinæ, or eggs of trichinæ, being taken up by flies. The experiments may lead to very useful results, in a sanitary point of view.

A Score for Mexico to Settle.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, July 12.—Six Americans who crossed the line to get a permit to hunt stolen cattle, were arrested by Mexicans, and according to their story, thrown into filthy cells without any charges being preferred, kept in the Piedros Vegras jail 12 days, half starved, twice whipped for the amusement of the jailor, their goods confiscated and they finally left destitute. They made affidavit yesterday before the United States Commissioner, and intend to present the case to the Government.

A Murderer Hanging Himself in Prison.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—John Davidson, a murderer confined in the county prison, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell last night. Davidson was guilty of one of the most revolting crimes that has been committed in this city for many years, having in May last literally chopped his mother to pieces with a hatchet. The woman was about 60 years of age.

CANCER CAN BE CURED. LOOSE'S EXTRACT Red Clover Blossoms Has been used with great success for the cure of Cancer. Testimonials furnished upon application. J. M. LOOSE & CO., Monroe, Mich.

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

A LADY SAID

"Those Horrid Pimples No, Cannot Go. Please Present My Excuses."

Probably two-thirds of the ladies in society and homes of our land are afflicted with skin diseases of various kinds, to do away with which, if it could be done without injury, would be the happiest event of their lives. Then she would have instead of a disfigured and marred countenance, one that would be handsome, or at least good-looking, for any one with a clear, pure skin, no matter what the cut of her features are, has a certain amount of good looks which attract everybody. As it is now, she imagines every one sees and talks about "those freckles," "those horrid pimples" and other blemishes with which she is afflicted, and this is true of either sex.

To improve this appearance great risks are taken; arsenic, mercury or high-sound titled named articles containing these death-dealing drugs, are taken in hopes of getting rid of all these troubles. In many cases, death is the result. No alleviation of the burning, heating, itching and inflammation is given. All troubled with Eczema (salt rheum), Tetter, Humors, Inflammation, Rough Scaly Eruptions of any kind, Diseases of the Hair and Scalp, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pimples or Tender Itchings on any part of the body, should know that there is hope for them in a sure, perfect and elegant remedy, known as "Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure." It makes the skin white, soft and smooth, removes tans and freckles, and is the best toilet dressing in the world. It is elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment. Our readers should be sure to get this, and not some old remedy resuscitated on the success of Dr. Benson's, and now advertised as "The Great Skin Cure." There is only one—it bears the Doctor's picture, and is for sale by all druggists. $1 per package.

A Sensation

HAS OFTEN BEEN MADE

by the discovery of some new thing, but nothing has ever stood the test like Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

They really do cure sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, sleeplessness, indigestion, paralysis and melancholy.

Price, 50 cents per box, two for $1, six for $2.50 by mail, postage free.—Dr. C. W. Benson, Baltimore, Md. Sold by all druggists.

C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies.

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ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

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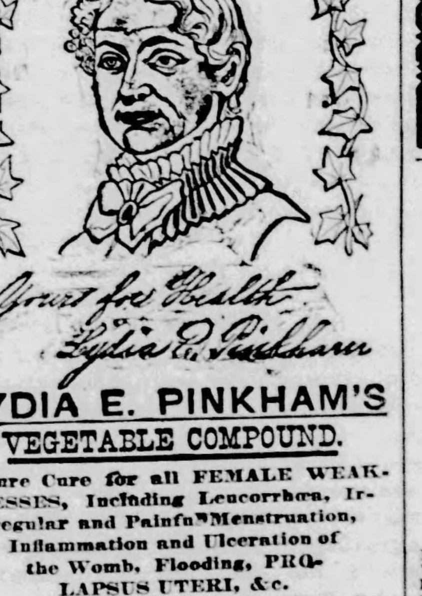

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Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the *Greatest Remedy in the World.*

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Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. *Mention this Paper.*

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INVESTMENTS.

---46TH---

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COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1882.

In the City of Louisville, on

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31 rendered the following decisions:
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2d—Its drawings are fair.

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1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes, 50 each,	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes, 20 each,	12,000
		1000 Prizes, 10 each,	10,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each,	$10,000		
20 Prizes, 500 each,	10,000		
9 Prizes, $300 each, Approximation Prizes			$2,700
9 Prizes, 200 each,			1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each,			900
1,960 Prizes			$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit money or bank draft in letter or send by express. Don't Send by Registered Letter or Postoffice Order. Orders of $5 and upwards by express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or R. M. BOARDMAN, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

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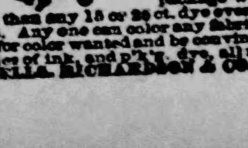

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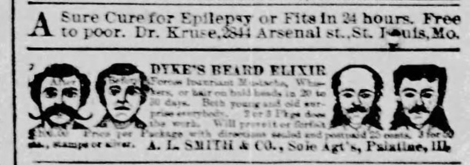

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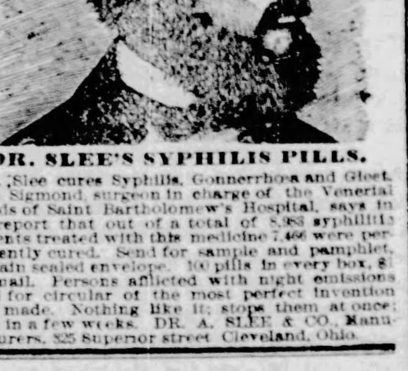

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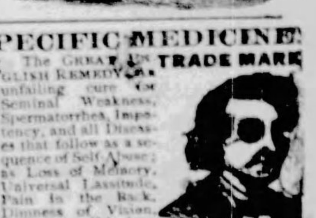

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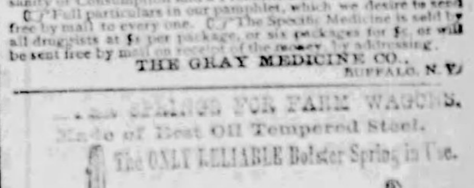

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THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, JULY 20.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

FIRST PAGE.
Columns 1—Twilight Pictures (poetry).
" 1-2-3-4-5—The Throne and Scaffold.
" 6—Summer Teachings.
" 6-7-8—Cicily.
SECOND PAGE.
Column 1—Miscellany.
" 2-3—Correspondence.
" 4-5-6-7—Records of De Long—Telegraphic News.
" 8—An Open Letter.
THIRD PAGE.
Column 1-2-3-4—Answers to Correspondents.
" 4—Delayed Subscriptions.
" 4-5—Telegraph News.
" 6-7-8—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE.
Column 1—Editorial Paragraphs.
" 2—Review of the Week.
" 3-4-5-6-7—Editorials on Leading Topics.
" 8—Current Events.
FIFTH PAGE.
" 1-2-3—Letters from New York, Buckeye, etc.
" 4-5-6—War in Egypt.
" 6—Telegraphic News.
" 7-8—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE.
Column 1-2-3-4-5—The Household.
" 6-7-8—Young Folks—Miscellany.
SEVENTH PAGE.
Column 1-2—The Farm.
" 3—The Sunday School.
" 4-5—Forty-seventh Congress.
" 6-7-8—The Egyptian War.
" 8—Advertisements — Telegraphic News.
EIGHTH PAGE.
Column 1-2—Telegraphic Condensations.
" 3-4-5—Telegraphic News.
" 6-7-8—Telegraphic Markets—Advertisements.

Circulation this Week, 96,000

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MR. LOCKE'S LETTERS.

Mr. D. R. LOCKE has, by the time this paper reaches the reader, landed safely in Europe—we trust—and in August he will begin his

SECOND SERIES OF "NASBY IN EXILE"

which we risk nothing in claiming will exceed in vivid fascination the very acceptable letters which were for a year the main features of the BLADE. The demand for these in the future, as in the past, will be very great. A great many subscribers' times will expire in August, and they should be careful in making their renewals promptly, in order to not miss a number, which they may not easily replace.

SPECIAL RATES.

A special rate has been made for short time subscribers which will be made known on application to us by a postal card.

We present a handsome book to every person who sends us a club of 10 short-time subscribers. It is but the work of an hour for any person to raise us 10 subscribers at the low price we have established. Send for our short-time terms.

HAVE PATIENCE.

The BLADE's subscribers in several States have just reason to complain of the manner and time of the delivery of the paper to them. We can only ask them to have patience for a few weeks, until our new press is put into operation, will print and fold **150,000** copies a day. Then all difficulties will be removed, and our friends will have no reason for complaint.

THE way LEW WALLACE is harvesting free advertising out of the Eastern rumpus shows that age has not diminished the cunning of his nimble brain.

BOSTON *Transcript*: That "many a self-made man would have done better by himself had he let the contract out to somebody else."

THE Emperor of Russia is said to feel very much distressed over the death of Gen. SKOBELOFF, in whose military skill and prowess he had the utmost confidence.

THE Charleston *News* says "all the respectability and decency in South Carolina are in the Democratic party." The leaven is entirely insufficient for the kind and quality of the meal.

DETROIT *Free Press*: A Wisconsin woman was lately lost in the woods for four days. Several people heard her cries, but they thought the noise was the sounds of a propeller whistle on the lake.

THEY are making experiments on the Flatbush & Coney Island Railroad to substitute hydrogen gas for coal and wood in firing locomotives. A recent trial trip with a number of gentlemen resulted in all pronouncing it perfect success.

ANY person, male or female, can secure honest employment by addressing the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O. One dollar will purchase an agent's outfit for canvassing "Nasby in Exile," from which an income of $5.00 per annum derived.

COLS. ROCKWELL, CORBIN and SWAIM were Pres. GARFIELD's intimate friends and constituted his famous "Chum Cabinet." The present Administration seems anxious to get them as far from Washington as possible. CORBIN has been ordered to Arizona, and the others, it is said, will soon be sent to equally remote stations.

A CHAMPION AGENT.

CHARLES KLIER, of Hazelton, Pa., is the champion agent of the BLADE, up to to-day. He sent us the other day, at one time and in one enclosure, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT NEW SUBSCRIBERS for the WEEKLY BLADE. This deserves a medal. He procured them all inside of a very short time, in the intervals of attending to his ordinary business.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE rains still continue in a persistent fashion, scarcely a day passing without a more or less heavy shower. Despite this—possibly by reason of it—the reports of enormous crops everywhere continue with the most charming unanimity. The fruitfulness of the earth teems from one end of the land to the other, and the Fall will show a season of plenty—the like unto which the country has never before enjoyed.

CONGRESS has been grinding away on routine business, accomplishing a great deal, without doing much in a sensational line. The prospect increases that this session of Congress will last through the whole month. It has not indeed been a barren session, as sessions go. But for many years past no Congress has been able to keep up with the growth of public business; and, for the future, each in its turn will have to sacrifice its convenience to the public necessities. As it is, it compares very favorably with the current session of the British Parliament. Of the long list of measures promised in the Queen's speech, all have been abandoned except the bill for the punishment of corrupt practices in elections. The budget, which lumps all appropriations into a single measure, has been voted as usual. The new rules of procedure probably will go over to another session. The only other legislation looked for are the two new Irish measures, whereas this was to be an English session, with no Irish questions to disturb its serenity. On the whole, Congress has done better than this, its most serious omission being the failure to pass Judge LOWELL's Bankruptcy law.

THE bill to extend the bank charters has at last passed, with the changes agreed to in a second conference with the Senate. It excludes from the Clearing House, banks which will not accept silver certificates in payment of balances due them from other banks; but it also forbids the further issue of gold certificates when the Treasury reserve of that metal falls below $100,000,000. That is to say, the Government forbids the banks to discriminate against silver, but itself discriminates against it. It authorizes the banks to include silver certificates in the estimate of their reserve, but requires that the Treasury reserve shall be in gold.

THE labor troubles are quieting down without any of the disturbances that timid people feared. In the majority of instances an equable compromise has been arrived at, and the men have resumed work.

SINCE the last issue of the BLADE, the most exciting events have taken place in Egypt. The forts at Alexandria were silenced by the British guns and this was quickly followed by the evacuation of the City by the Egyptian army, which retreated into the interior. After its departure the convicts from the prisons set fire to many buildings in the European quarter, and Europeans were indiscriminately killed. Whole families disappeared and it is supposed they were compelled to meet death in the burning houses. The British troops have now possession of the place and order is partially restored. Admiral SEYMOUR has organized a police force, the fire is checked, and the looting stopped. The American marines assisted the British to restore order, and are now patrolling the City for the same purpose.

THE Khedive is again at the head of affairs, and has dismissed ARABI Pasha from the Ministry of War. The latter is said to be at Kafr Divar.

SOME excitement was caused in England by the resignation of JOHN BRIGHT from the Cabinet. He gave as a reason for his action that he could not approve the Egyptian policy of the Government. He thinks England had no business to interfere with the internal affairs of Egypt, and believes that the presence of the fleet provoked the massacre of the 11th of June.

THE other day the English industriously spread the report that ARABI had fled from the country, and his troops were melting away like snow in the sun. We expressed our belief that he was posting himself in a strong position, where his flanks could be guarded, and preparing to give the British such a bloody lesson as the Boers gave them at Isandula. The latest dispatches sustain the correctness of the view. Instead of running away ARABI has taken up a position within easy striking distance of Alexandria, and instead of his troops being a dispirited rabble, the mere report that he is advancing is sufficient to produce a very lively sensation among the English.

"UNCLE" RUFUS HATCH, who talks a great deal, but always secures listeners and attention, says:

A big advance is coming, especially in stocks of the roads traversing the Northwest. The wheat crop this year will 100,000,000 of bushels larger than ever before; and the corn crop, though not quite so large, will be far in advance of that of last year. Northern Pacific preferred will pass Burlington & Quincy, Rock Island, St. Paul preferred and New York Central within two years. The Northern Pacific Company has a land grant equal to an empire, and it will be the third or fourth generation before there will be any opposition. I am just as much satisfied that a bull market is coming as when I was a bull on Northwest at 35, the preferred at 75 and Pacific Mail at 18.

FROM the accounts given of the wanderings of DE LONG and his party, it is evident that they were several times within possible reach of a rescue, but fate seemed to be against them. Had they landed 30 miles to the West they would have struck a Village of natives; they passed while starving within less than 15 miles of a hut where was hanging 20 reindeer carcasses for Winter. And yet they all died, for there were none to whisper of what lay within their reach.

"NASBY IN EXILE."

Extraordinary Favor With Which the Book is Received.

The reception given Mr. D. R. Locke's new book, "Nasby in Exile," is even more than was anticipated for it. The first edition is now already nearly exhausted, While it is as yet damp from the press, wherever the book has been shown it has gone off like hot cakes. The compliments upon the work are not at all confined to the literary part of the book. The illustrations admirably set off the fascinating text, and are gotten up with an artistic ability worthy of all praise. The typography, press-work and binding are equally creditable in their way, and there is nothing left to be desired in any way.

Agents are wanted everywhere, and there is any quantity of valuable territory to be placed.

THE MEHEMET ALI DYNASTY.

The Khedive has gone on board the British vessels, but will return to Alexandria, and endeavor to re-assert his authority. This will be difficult, as he has lost his hold on the Egyptian people, whose hearts are with ARABI. The Khedive has had quite a task in endeavoring to carry water on both shoulders. He has really been all the time the creature of the English and French bondholders, who put him on the throne, and retained him there, while he played his part as a devoted sovereign of the Egyptians. In the event of the Egyptians maintaining a successful resistance this will put an end to the dynasty of MEHEMET ALI, by substituting for it that of ARABI. MEHEMET ALI, great grandfather of the present Khedive, was one of the great men of the world's history. He was born in Greece, of poor parents, who soon after died. As he grew up he was given a small place in the tax gatherer's service, and then became a tobacco dealer. He next appears, in 1799, as the second officer of a battalion of 300 men, raised as his town's quota of men to be sent to the Turkish army in Egypt, which was then fighting the French invaders. He was then 30 years old. He at once manifested superb military ability, and rose rapidly. After the French were driven out civil war reigned among the various factions. The principle of these were the Mamelukes—a class of superb horemen, who had ruled Egypt as the feudal lords had ruled Europe. MEHEMET ALI steadily rose toward the top during the turmoil, and was at last appointed Pasha of Egypt by the Sultan, and nominally given supreme power, altho really his authority did not extend outside of the walls of Cairo, around which the rebellious Mamelukes swarmed. He laid several deadly traps for these. At one time they forced their way through a gate which had been purposely left undefended and rushed into Cairo, where they were surrounded and slaughtered almost to a man. Six years later he enticed nearly 500 of the leading Mamelukes into the citadel at Cairo, to a grand ceremony and feast. Once inside the gates were closed, and the soldiery began shooting them down. Only one escaped alive. It was not a very honorable way of fighting enemies, but it effectually disposed of a band of turbulent tyrants, who had oppressed and plundered the Egyptians for centuries.

MEHEMET ALI attacked other enemies of the country with wonderful energy and success, and by 1818 had conquered peace all around. He turned his attention to building up Egypt commercially and industrially, and accomplished as great things in this way as he had formerly in arms. The country became in a very flourishing condition. MEHEMET was soon involved in a war with the Sultan, crushed his monarch's armies, and was on the point of taking Constantinople, when the European powers interposed, and compelled him to make peace. Seven years later the Sultan renewed the war, after long preparations, but MEHEMET ALI captured the great fleet sent against, and meeting the Sultan's army of 80,000 with one of 46,000 utterly defeated it in a battle lasting two hours, and again the European powers had to intervene to save the Turkish empire from destruction.

He would not desist this time until the British fleet bombarded several Cities, blockaded Alexandria, and Russia, Prussia and Austria made threatening demonstrations. He continued his grand work of developing Egypt's commercial and agricultural greatness, until at the age of 80, he became an imbecile, and was succeeded by his son IBRAHIM, who reigned but a short time and died. ABBAS, a grandson of MEHEMET, succeeded, but was a bad man and was assassinated. SAID Pasha, fourth son of MEHEMET, then ascended the throne, and was a wise and successful ruler, to whom the Suez Canal and several other great improvements are really due. He died in 1863, and was succeeded by his nephew ISMAIL, who carried on the wise policy of his family in internal improvement, but he was tempted to extravagance, borrowed extensively in France and England to carry out his projects, and was finally deposed in favor of his eldest son, Prince MAHOMET TEWFIK, the present Khedive.

Taken altogether no reigning family in Europe can show a greater proportion of wise and able rulers, of men who have labored diligently and effectively for the improvement of their country than this posterity of the Macedonian tobacco dealer.

WHAT have our marines to do with defending Alexandria against assault by ARABI? Most certainly nothing. It was perhaps well enough that they should go ashore to help preserve order for a very short time, but their stay must be exceedingly limited. Alexandria is a captured City, taken by the British from a people with whom we are at peace, and with whom we have ever had the most amicable relations. We desire to maintain those relations—not only because it is right, but on the lower ground of commercial policy. The Egyptians have shown a disposition to encourage the growth of a lucrative trade with this country. They will be more than ever inclined to do this now, after the manner in which they have been treated by the European powers. Our naval commander in those waters should above all things be required to abstain from any act of enmity towards them. The marines should be once withdrawn on board the vessels. It will be a blunder—hardly less than a crime—if they are allowed to remain ashore, and by their presence assist the British in holding the City, and give the sanction and approval of our Government to the war now being waged against that much-opprest people.

THE British steamer "Stirling Castle" loaded with tea, made the run from Shanghai to London by way of the Suez Canal, a distance of 12,000 miles, exclusive or stoppages, in 28 days, which was the quickest time on record. Including detensions her time was only 30 days.

NASBY IN EXILE.

This handsome subscription book, published by the Locke Publishing Company, Toledo, O., is now ready for delivery. It is a beautiful book of 672 pages, printed on the very best super calendered paper, with 300 excellent illustrations. It is the finest subscription book ever published in the West, and the price is no higher than regularly asked for inferior books of the same size. Agents are making from $5 to $20 per day canvassing for this book. More agents wanted. See advertisement elsewhere.

ALEXANDRIA.

The bombardment of Alexandria and the scenes recently enacted there throws around that City a new and more vivid intensity, than the history of the past, reaching back as many centuries as it does, has been enabled to give it hitherto, except in the eyes of those who love what is storied and ancient. To the many who have never been there and whose onlp thought of it is as the City founded by the great ALEXANDER, its present condition will be a surprise. It presents to-day a mongrel aspect, but picturesque and in a way attractive.

It is situated upon the western arm of the Nile delta, about 112 miles N. W. of Cairo, which it communicates with by the river, by a canal and by a railway. The old City, founded 332 B. C., was built upon the mainland, and its vast ruins speak of its ancient wealth and power when under the PTOLEMIES it was noted for its commerce, its learning, and its literature. The modern Town lies upon a peninsula once the island of Pharos, and a curious and cosmopolitan looking place it is. There is little that is imposing in its appearance approached from the Mediterranean, for the land is so low that it seems as if only just lifted slightly out of the water. Pompey's Pillar is the first object that catches the traveler's eye as he approaches, but getting nearer and passing around Point Eunostus into the old harbor, the white palace of the Khedive and the adjoining Harem gleam from among the terraced gardens, then the Arsenal, the Lazeretto, the Custom House, and the jetties for landing goods.

Within a few weeks numerous forts and earthworks have changed the aspect of the City, and grim looking buildings attract the eye, and divide the attention of the approaching traveler. It is in the old harbor that the English iron clads have taken their position and it is upon these forts that their fire is directed.

A narrow neck of land separates the old harbor from the new one which has been formed by a breakwater, mole and quays. This neck is protected by Fort Kafare which also commands the Frankish or Christian portion of the City. One a point near Pharos is another fort which commands the breakwater, and which ARABI has strengthened considerably. The whole circumference of the old and new harbors is guarded by forts and fortifications.

Alexandria is the great commercial emporium of Egypt and has thus drawn thither a large foreign population, whose numbers closely approach 50,000. This part of the City is new and presents more the appearance of a European Town than the rest. The population of the whole place is about 250,000. Through its harbor pass out to the different countries of the world the products of Egypt, such as corn, cotton, wool, rice, wheat, beans, dates etc. It has several large manufactories run by steam, and is connected by steam with all of the great Mediterranean ports. It is lighted by gas, has free schools, an Italian College, and other institutions which show the progress of Western ideas. The place is an odd mixture of modern civilization with Oriental customs and African barbarism.

MEDICAL HARPIES.

The dispute over the payment of the preposterous bills of the Garfield physicians still goes on in Congress. There are, astounding as the fact may seem, several members who advocate paying the bills in full, and these harp continuously upon the high quality of "generosity" in a Nation so great and powerful as ours.

Nothing can be more false and meretricious. The very men who now advocate the filling to bursting of the pockets of the mendacious charlatan BLISS under the plea of generosity, are the ones who deny decent wages and recognition to the gallant members of the Life Saving Service; who talk indignantly about wasting money on pensions for disabled soldiers, Their sudden conversion from grudging parsimony, when men who have periled or are periling life and limb for the good of the country and others, to unstinted liberality when brazen cormorants like BLISS and his crowd want to tap the Treasury, is liable to arouse suspicion.

The truth is BLISS is scarcely entitled to even an ordinary fee. We have the testimony of Mrs. GARFIELD and others that he thrust himself into the case against the wish of herself and husband, and brazenly maintained himself there against the opinion of the whole medical fraternity, which was only prevented expressing itself strongly upon the matter, by the obvious necessity of refraining from such damage to the illustrious patient's chances as might follow a criticism of his physician or treatment.

But supposing that BLISS's treatment had been of the highest grade of medical skill his claim for fees is still monstrous. No such compensation was ever paid the greatest lights of medicine, for their most brilliant successes, and that BLISS should demand such an enormous sum for the display of his little feeble rush-light of knowledge and skill is monumental impudence.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

To the Editor of the Blade:

Will you please give the facts in regard to Prohibition in Kansas, as to its enforcement and whether it has been of advantage or disadvantage to the State?

R. H. QUERY.

Jackson, Mo.

It is entirely too soon to say what Prohibition has accomplished in Kansas. The friends of the measure are quite enthusiastic in regard to the results accomplished so far, and its opponents are equally confident as to its failure.

We find that experience is a safe guide in determining the true state of affairs in such a case as this, and that tells us that they are nearer Prohibition in Kansas this year than they will be next, and so it will go on until it will be as it is in Ohio, where silly attempts at Prohibition have resulted in the most absolute freedom of rum-selling, and in making saloon keepers the political bosses of the State. Prohibition will come nearer succeeding in Kansas than in any other State in the central part of the Nation, because of the rural character of the population and the absence of large cities. But as even Vermont and Maine, which probably have a population more favorably disposed to total abstinence than any other in the world, can not enforce prohibition, it is quite safe to say that it is foredoomed to failure in Kansas.

CREMATION in the old country is quickly done and does not cost much. In Milan flesh and bones can be reduced to ashes in an hour and only costs five dollars. **Then there is a French professor who does the job in 20 minutes for a dollar and sixty cents.**

COUNTRY ROADS.

The citizens of Washington County, O., having become much interested in the matter of improving their highways they turned their attention to a study of the system in vogue in Union County, which is one of the best piked Counties in the State. They began building pikes there in 1867, under the law passed in March of that year, and such good satisfaction followed the construction of the first pike that others rapidly followed, until now the County has 110 of such roads completed, which aggregate over 500 miles in length. Thirteen of these roads lead into Marysville, the County Seat, and the farmers would not to day relinquish them for several times their cost, on account of the advantages they afford in marketing produce as well in December and January, as they formerly under the old mud road system could in August and September. This gives them the advantage of the best markets all the year around.

The best proof of their satisfaction, is their anxiety for a further extension of the pike system, and this shown by the fact that since January 1, 50 pike petitions have been presented to the Commissioners, and 45 of these aggregating 102 miles in length—have been granted. The Auditor of Union County from whose reply to the people of Washington County we gather these facts, says;

The pikes in this county have cost more than $1,000,000, but the land-owners have been repaid with large interest by the increase in the value of real estate. For $1,000,000 expended for pikes the value of real estate has been increased $2,000,000, without taking into consideration the luxury of having good roads.

Lands that were worth $40 and $50 per acre on mud roads now sell readily at $60 and $70 and upwards per acre, and many citizens of old and richer Counties are coming in and purchasing farms in this county, their reasons being that they wish to own lands in a County blessed with good roads. It makes a good system of drainage for low lands and many farms are largely drained by tiling into these side ditches, fences are improved along the line of these roads, new dwellings are built, barns are painted and the whole County is improved and beautified wherever you see good pikes.

When the gravel road question was first agitated in this County the enterprise was bitterly opposed by some of our heaviest taxpayers and best citizens, as they argued (and honestly, too,) that, first, "there was no gravel in the County to build roads, and, second, if there was material it would bankrupt the County to build them;" but 15 years of experience has demonstrated the fallacy of their argument, as we have built 400 miles of pike and paid for them, and the County is much richer to-day than 15 years ago, and we seem to have an abundance of material left, and old "Mother Earth" gives forth her stones bountifully and her abundance cannot be exhausted by building a few miles of gravel roads.

To illustrate: About 16 or 17 years ago the citizens of Marysville shipped by railroad gravel 15 miles distant, from another County, gravel to put on our streets; and since that time they have learned that the whole Town is underlaid with a superior article of gravel to that shipped, and so you may find in your County abundance of material where you least expect it.

Now those who were the strongest opponents of gravel roads in the beginning, are their most enthusiastic advocates, and I have never yet found an opponent of gravel roads that once he has a good pike past his farm would part with it for three times the amount of tax he paid.

The citizens of this County are well satisfied with the money they have expended for road improvements. The farmers are well paid by the increase in value of their lands, the merchants are well pleased that they have at their counters in Winter season as well as in Summer, customers who live 15 and 20 miles from the County seat, and the carriage makers are well pleased that they now sell 20 buggies and carriages where under the mud road system they sold one, and altogether we seem to be very happy, industrious, honest, temperate and religious sort of people, and our advice to our neighboring Counties is to build gravel roads and you will be correspondingly happy with us.

We pay our contractors in six per cent. bonds that are anxiously sought and sell readily as United States bonds.

The Auditor gives the following specifications for the contractors, as the best description of the way the roads are built:

The road is to be cleared of all obstructions to the width of 50 feet. All trees and stumps within the area required for the construction of the road bed and ditches, shall be grubbed and removed therefrom; except in fills, where they may be cut off level with the surface of the ground. All material naturally belonging within 25 feet of the center line of said road may be used for the construction of the same unless otherwise reserved by the Superintendent. Contractors will be required to preserve all monuments and corners to land found in the road bed, and will be held responsible if the same are destroyed.

The road bed to be smooth and evenly graded (in roads of two tracks on the side to be used for dirt track; leave no sinks or low places in the surface of the grade liable to contain or hold water) to a width of 12 feet on each side of and crowning eight inches to the center line. The sides of all cuts, fills or ditches over three feet in depth or hight to receive a side slope of 1½ horizontal to one perpendicular, with side ditches not less than five feet wide at the bottom, and to be not less than one foot below the edge of the grade on the high grounds or water divides, and not less than three feet below the edge of the grade at the culverts or outlets, unobstructed and continuous, with bottoms graded straight and smooth, leaving no ponds or pools by the road side. The banks of all ditches three feet deep and less to receive a slide slope of one foot horizontal to one foot perpendicular. All culverts, ditches, or small bridges must have out-lets or side ditches cut from the road sufficient to drain them thoroughly, except those which are marked on the profiles which are not included in this contract. These ditches to be one foot wide in the bottom, and to have their banks sloped 1½ to one foot and to be cut to a grade of 12-100 of a foot to each 100 feet until a good and sufficient out let is made. The whole grading to be done in a neat and workmanlike manner.

Contractors will be required to remove any and all earth, rubbish or other matter liable to obstruct the water way between the abutments of any bridges built by either the County or contractors to a depth deemed by the engineer sufficient for the necessary water way.

The gravel to be uniformly spread upon the center of the road bed as above prepared 12 feet wide, 14 inches deep in the center and eight at the sides when completed.

Here is a hint of some value:

We usually put on about seven cubic yards of gravel to the rod, but cross-roads that are not largely used for heavy teaming can be made to answer all purposes of usual travel with a less amount of gravel. Many of our roads are constructed on what we call the "double track plan," that is, one track of gravel and one of dirt, the dirt road being used during the Spring, Summer and Fall, and the gravel track in the Winter, thus saving the gravel track, which will last many years longer. As there is but little difference in the cost of constructing the single and double track roads, the matter is always left to the choice of the petitioners, some preferring single and others double track.

The Auditor, who has had six years experience in figuring upon the expenses attending the construction of these highways, makes the following careful estimate:

The expense of constructing gravel roads depends largely on the distance the gravel has to be hauled and the bringing, but under the law the County makes all culverts and bridges, and this is not a matter to be considered by the land owners taxed for the construction of gravel roads, as the bridge fund is collected on the grand duplicate of the County, and bridges must be built for the accommodation of the general travel on all roads whether they are gravel or mud.

Our roads now cost from $1,200 to $1,800 per mile, exclusive of bridging, all governed by the distance gravel has to be hauled. We can usually purcase gravel in the pit at an average of $125 per mile. Our wagon beds for hauling gravel are constructed to hold just one cubic yard of gravel, and gravel teams will make an average of from 24 to 30 miles per day, so that a road that is one mile from gravel a team will make from 12 to 14 loads, or two rods of gravel spread on the road each day to the team and $3 per day for the team and driver, and this work is largely done by the tax-payers along the line of the roads, thus making some of the money out of the construction of the road to pay their taxes, and this year many of our roads will be contracted entire to the tax-payers, as there are too many for regular contractors to handle.

In Counties that have no gravel but have lime-stone, roads can be constructed from crushed stone at a cost but little above that of gravel.

Two of our contractors during last year completed three gravel roads of crushed stone, of their own choice, having contracted to construct the roads of gravel, although the tax-payers along the line of the road were at first strongly opposed to the stone, they are now much pleased and express a decided preference for the stone at the advanced cost of construction, as they are satisfied after testing them thoroughly the past soft Winter that they will be more durable.

I will give you a closely figured estimate of the cost of a road made from crushed lime stone: Ordinary lime stone average quarry, No. 1 rotary crusher 10-horse power engine including all costs for stone and labor loaded on wagon 80c per cubic yard, and a No. 1 crusher will crush 60 cubic yards per day. On the usual gravel roads we put 7 cubic yards of gravel to the rod, but of the crushed stone we use about 4½ cubic yards to the rod, which makes a very material difference in the expense of hauling and spreading.

THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE.

As near as can be ascertained the population of Egypt in 1871 was 5,115,367, of whom 88,038 were foreigners, divided as follows:

Greeks	34,000
Italians	24,000
French	17,000
Germans	6,500
English	6,000

About 20,000 of the natives are Turks who belong to the ruling class. The Copts are another important division, and number about 200 000. They are believed to be the descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the country, and the language which they still employ in their religious services is akin to that of the hieroglyphs. They claim to be the oldest Christians in the world, and reject the Roman and Greek Churches as innovators and heterodox. The most fearful persecutions have been insufficient to extinguish their church, and to-day each Coptic woman has to have a cross tatooed on her hand, while the men are compelled to wear black or blue turbans. They are the clerks, accountants, and skilled workmen of Egypt, and have a quickness and acuteness in these matters that makes competition with them by the other native races impossible. The remainder of the population is Arabic, and are described by travelers as having very many virtues, despite the fact that the fellaheen, or peasantry, have been degraded by centuries of remorseless tyranny and deprivation of everything but the barest necessities of life. They have—when not disfigured by opthalmia—handsome oval faces, yellow-complexioned in Lower Egypt, and growing darker the farther south one goes. Mr. LANE says they are bright, quick-witted, highly religious, in the main strictly honest, and very humane and hospitable. They are all Mahometans.

LAND OWNERSHIP.

One of the brightest things in the future of the United States is the condition of its farming industries, and the tendency of the people to own land instead of renting it. The contrary state of things has been strongly feared, and a note of alarm was sounded as the news came of the ownership of vast tracts of land in the Great West by individuals or corporations. This disposition still exists, but to offset it is the breaking up of the large plantations of the South into small farms which can be more easily handled by the owners, and receive their personal attention. In California, too, the great stretches that a few years ago were cultivated by swarms of Chinamen, or left without cultivation, are being broken up into patches which the owner can live upon and work with a personal interest.

There is no question but that the ownership of land, no matter how small the portion may be, has a tendency to produce a conservatism of thought and action, a desire to see that order is preserved and the laws obeyed, that nothing else can secure. A man who has a home of his own, or a farm, whose blossoming fruits and golden grains bring comfort and prosperity to him and his family, will hesitate long before entering into any scheme which may place them in jeopardy. The provocation must be great indeed, that can can cause them to join a mob, give their voices for a war, or to commit any radical course of action whose results and effects are doubtful. And it is for this reason that every encouragement that the Government can give towards the settling and owning of the new lands by those who will make their homes there, is so much done towards giving strength and stability to the country.

Census Bulletin No. 293 gives some statistics of the farming industries which are interesting from the above point of view. Of the 4,008,907 farms returned, three fourths were occupied and managed by their owners. Four tenths of the farms ranged from 100 acres to 500, the number diminishing in either direction from that point.

A PROBABLE CAMPAIGN.

The Nile is, considered stragetically, Egypt's weak point, and the one that in the present struggle is likely to insure her conquest. It is a wide and deep river—averaging 700 yards in width above the Delta—and can be patrolled its entire length by the gunboats, which the British can put upon its waters, The annual rise in the river has already begun, and will last until September. As this averages 40 feet, it will afford passage to the heaviest vessels in the British fleet, and as it overflows the whole valley, it will be difficult to construct forts any where to resist this passage. The country being but a narrow strip on either side of the river, hardly out of actual range anywhere from Grand Cairo to Asswan of the immense ordnance of the British vessels, it looks as if the conquest of the country is unevitable. Were it not for this navigability of the stream ARABI could rest his flank on the desert hills on either side of the valley, and make a very effective resistance. As it is he will probably defeat the British in several sharp actions in the marshes and lagoons of the Delta. They will finally flank him out by their command of the stream, which will enable them to move at once on Cario. If by this time there has been no intervention to end the war, he will retreat to the desert, or up, the valley to where the cataracts prevent the fleet following him farther.

THE British ships would have fared much worse, if they had not been allowed to make their way into port unmolested and pick out at their leisure the best positions from which to open fire. They have been moving around in the harbor for weeks at pleasure, and have gotten every bearing and range they desired. This gives them an immense advantage over ships in real war.

THE real work will probably come when the British move out of Alexandria to attack ARABI Pasha. He will probably take up a position where his flanks will be covered by the impassable marshes and thus force a direct front attack. The conditions will be about the same as they were at New Orleans, January 8, 1815 with the additional feature that the breechloaders make an attack infinitely more hopeless and fatal than it was when the defenders had only flint-locks, with 200 yards range, and capable of being fired but once in three minutes. The military art is very conservative; knowledge comes but slowly, and the British Generals—like the Russians—are still under the influence of the heroic traditions of the early part of the century, where "hot, close work with the bayonet" decided battles. If they try—as they doubtless will—their favorite old time tactics, on ARABI Pasha, they will get punished as terribly as the Russians did with the same game at Plevna. Lieut. GREEN—our military observer in the Russian camp—reports that the Russians lost 45 per cent. of their men when 2,100 yards—a mile and a fifth—away from the Turks. This is rather unpleasant for the believers in the virtues of cold steel, and it is probable that ARABI is preparing for the British just about such a fatal entertainment.

THE populations of Ireland and Egypt are about the same, and primarily the causes of trouble are the same. Both proceed from the intolerable burden of the enormous taxes upon the men who till the soil. The Egyptian fellah whose long-continued drudgery has won the desert soil to fertility by pumping water upon it, has to pay $8 an acre taxes to the grasping foreigners who have obtained dominion over him. They not only make him pay a Shylock rate of interest, but they make him pay outrageous salaries to the foreigners charged with collecting the taxes from him. Naturally the man becomes rebellious; human nature is the same on the Nile as on the Mississippi. There are few men who can be content to labor all the year around for a few pecks of beans and a single cotton garment, in order that some foreigner may roll in luxury, without feeling rebellious at times. The trouble in Egypt is the same that has upheaved the world ever since the beginning of civilization: it is the unequal distribution of wealth derived from the soil.

IT appears that the system of Italian emigration to this country is not of the best in some respects. Not having money to come, it is advanced to them by companies in Italy who demand of them a high rate of interest, to be paid out of their earnings when they reach the United States. Of course they expect to reap a golden harvest immediately upon their arrival, and equally of course they are disappointed, especially if they arrive in the Winter. Then they are miserable indeed. Unused to cold, without money, and strangers in a strange land, it would seem as if the burden of their letters home would be "stay where you are. But there appears to be a constant increase instead of diminution of the numbers coming, and so extensive has the emigration hither become, that a weekly bulletin of it in the Italian language is now published in New York, giving those who are newly come much valuable information in regard to the country.

EVERY bright sunny day that comes now, must be regarded with pleasure, because it means so much for the future. It speaks eloquently of the acres upon acres of golden grain which will soon be gathered in; of the sudden leaping forward of the corn crops that have languished and refused to grow for so many weeks; of the wealth of rich, ripe fruits that will charm the eye and tempt the palate for many weeks to come. The farmer smiles gladly as he watches the effect of the warm sunshine from day to day upon his fields and gardens, and he dreams of the golden ducats that will flow into his pockets when the rich fruitage is garnered. The echo of the guns in far away Egypt comes sweetly to his ears, for it promises a state of affairs across the water that will call for the surplus products which this fine weather will surely bring. That it may last must be the burden of everybody's prayers.

THE ABOMINATIONS of prize fighting has revived of late and every few weeks the sickening details of one of these brutal affairs are given to the public. Recently two women in Middlesex, England, asserted their right to maul each other in imitation of the so-called stronger sex and they had a lively time. Of course it seems more revolting than where men engage in such beastly pastimes, but after all, it is really no worse. If it is as important for women to be physically strong as men, and if such encounters are necessary, as is sometimes claimed, to show brute strength, there is no reason why it should not be a matter of as much pride to be victorious to one sex as to the other.

THE Americans in Egypt generally side with ARABI Bey, who represents the national feeling and independence, against foreign domination and slavery. There is no doubt that England has long anticipated making Egypt one of her dependencies. She has been restrained in making more definite approaches toward that end by the demands of consistency. She was so determined that neither Austria nor Russia should be allowed to dismember Turkey, that she could not with very good face do anything herself that would look like that. Otherwise she would long ago have reduced the country to the condition of Ireland and India.

THAT ridiculous military anomaly known as the "Military District of West Point," which was created to give a nice berth to a Major-General, and the Academy returns to the command of a Colonel, who reports directly to the General of the Army. The burden of bossing 300 or 400 youngsters will probably not prove an insupportable burden to Col. MERRITT and Gen. SHERMAN, though it did greatly exercise the abilities of Maj.-Gen. J. W. SCHOFIELD.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

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CURRENT EVENTS.

The steamer Scioto was raised on Thursday, and was towed to Wheeling. The total number recovered from her foots up 56. The investigation is still in progress at Wheeling.——The Military Department of West Point has been discontinued. Gen. Howard has been ordered to the Department of the Platte to relieve Gen. Crook, who has been ordered to Arizona. Col. Wesley Merritt, of the Fifth Cavalry, has been appointed Superintendent of West Point Academy.——Edward Hanlan issues a challenge to row any five men in the world, 48 hours to intervene between each race, for from $1,000 to $2,000 a side each, the races to be two miles straight or two miles with a turn.——The United States will pay to Missouri $260,000 for militia war claims. Senator Hurd, the State's agent, will receive about $1,000 as commission.——The Board of Education at Petersburg, Va., have elected two active and 11 substitute colored teachers for work in public schools of that town.——The Republicans of the Sixth Ohio District, in Convention at Defiance Wednesday, nominated Col. J. H. Brigham, of Fulton County, for Congress.——Dennis Kearney and the Sand Lots have declared in favor of Gen. Stoneman, the Democratic nominee for Governor of California.——The Prohibitionists are urging Gov. Sherman to call an extra session of the Iowa Legislature for the purpose of passing laws to enforce the amendment recently adopted.——Gen. Garfield's writings will be published in book form in November.——Hands enough can not be obtained in California this season to harvest the crops.——It is proposed to erect a statue at Newport, R. I., in honor of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie. The Legislature of the State has appropriated $7,500 for the object when a like sum shall have been raised by subscription or otherwise.——One hundred and seventy-eight persons were killed in a railway accident in Russia. The remainder of the 217 persons on board were more or less injured.——Bishop Levi Scott, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his home near Odessa, Del., Thursday, aged 80 years. He had been a Bishop 30 years.——The driving of the last spike in the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railway extension, between Louisville and Memphis, was celebrated by a picnic near the Hatchie river, in Tennessee, on Thursday.——The Independent Republicans in Pennsylvania have definitely declined to consider the four propositions submitted by the Republican State Committee.——Mr. Conkling's law practice is said to net him about $60,000 a year.——Virginia Democrats in want of a nominee for Congressman-at-large, will support J. E. Massey, Readjuster, who has announced his intention to run for said office.——Having denounced National Banks as monopolies, and those managing them as monopolists, the Greenback-Democratic party in Maine has headed its Congressional ticket with the name of a President of a National bank—Mr. Joseph Dane, of Kennebunk.——An explosion of gas in the Rue Phillippe and a subsequent fire caused a conflagration in Paris, Wednesday, that resulted in the death of 20 persons and the wounding of 40 others. Twelve houses were destroyed.——At a meeting of the iron and nail manufacturers of the West, held at Pittsburg, it was decided not to interfere with the card rate and leave matters as they are until October.——John Rowsey shot and killed his nephew, William Lamb, in Boyle County, Ky., on Wednesday. Rowsey is one of eight brothers, five of whom have been hung as desperadoes.——The physicians at the Army Medical Museum at Washington found enough arsenic in the boquet which Mrs. Scoville sent to her brother, the assassin, the night before he was hung, to kill a man. Mrs. Scoville emphatically denies that she put arsenic in the boquet.——Michael Davitt sailed from New York City for Antwerp on the steamer Pennland Saturday.——A woman has been shot and killed at Balla, County Mayo, Ireland, for taking a farm from which a former tenant had been evicted.——The Republicans of Maine will open their coming campaign on Monday, August 14.——Juan B. Alvarado, Governor of California from 1836 to 1843, died at San Pablo on Thursday, aged 73 years.——St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Danville, Ill., was burned on Thursday night. Loss $30,000; insured.——Mrs. Abraham Lincoln died at Springfield, Ill., Sunday evening.——The King of Siam has decided to establish a legation in Washington.——A fire at Colfax, Washington Territory, caused a loss of $250,000.——A decree of divorce in the Christiancy divorce suit is expected this week.——Prof. John M. Langston, United States Minister to Hayti, has been granted leave of absence and is now on his way home. He has not been recalled, as has been reported.——Over 1,000 sets of field notes have been received at the land office at Austin within the first week in July, showing that land locators and purchasers of reservations are securing immense quantities of land.——The price obtained at a London show for the prize bulldog Lord Nelson, who had won every cup for which he ever competed, was $50,000. His aspect is described as that of the "most unprincipled ruffian that ever ran on four legs to help his master in the attack on a helpless traveler on a starlight night." His coat is milk white, his eyes red and bloodshot, his chaps fall down each side of his jaw, and when he raises his lips and shows his teeth the spectators draw back in terror.——Bishop Gilmour, whom the Cleveland *Leader* sued for $25,000 damages for libel, has gone to Rome. He expects to be joined in New York by the Catholic Bishops of Cincinnati and Detroit.——A number of papers belonging to Charles J. Guiteau were found in the bundle room of the Palmer House, Chicago, which had been left uncalled for for several years.——The mortality among the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been great during the last few years. Kingsley, Thompson, Baker, Ames, Janes, Gilbert Haven, E. O. Haven, and Scott have all died within a very short time. Of the survivors, Foss and Foster and Bowman have recently been near death.——A gold and silver casket, which the members of the Liverpool Land League intended to present to Mr. Parnell on Easter Monday, has at length been finished. On one of the panels is chased an admirable likeness of Mr. Parnell, and on another is an inscription. The top is crowned with a shamrock wreath, and bears the Parnell crest. In the casket will be placed 100 guineas.——Judge Kelley says that he believes Congress will adjourn before the 1st of August rather than after, as heretofore reported.——It is believed that the star route trials will be brought to a close this week. It goes without saying that there will be no conviction.——It is believed that the retirement of Bright will result in raising Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, to a seat in the Cabinet.——The net receipts for the postal service, for the second quarter, above all expenditures, is something over $600,000.

NEW YORK *Commercial Advertiser*: "Is that a tornado?" inquired a gentleman of a friend last evening, as they sat in the library smoking their after-dinner cigar; "Well, not exactly," replied the host, as the roaring increased in fury; "that is only my wife speaking to the girl for not telling you to wipe your feet before you came into the parlor."

Correspondence.

NEW YORK LETTER.

In the Fiery Furnace—Infant Mortality—Foreign and Native Families—England in Egypt—French Celebration—Davitt Satisfied—Is Beecher Orthodox?—Pulpit and Stage—The Governor of Coney Island—Nubbins of News.

Special Correspondence of the Blade.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1882.

When Shadrack and the other fellows went into the fiery furnace they unconsciously anticipated the terrible heat of the last six days in New York. It would be useless to exhaust adjectives in a vain endeavor to depict the horrors of the situation with the mercury feeling around between 90° and 100°, and scarcely a breath of air in motion, you can imagine our condition. The most painful memory of the heated term is the fearful mortality among very young children. In the natural course of Winter, in our city, about one half of all born of human mothers die before they are 5 years old. Perhaps it is because "those whom the gods love die young;" but it seems to the profane observer a shocking waste of physical power to go to the trouble and pain of starting a family of four or six and be able to get only one or two into their teens. In the days of old—say in the last century—Americans were accustomed to the rearing of families of 10 to 15, and the parents saw nearly all of them grown up and married before bidding adieu to this vale of tears. Now-a-days Americans raise very few children, and too many parents consider those few a nuisance. No wonder that the children of foreign-born parents are rapidly gaining the ascendency in numbers. In view of the fearful mortality among infants for the last week, it is not out of place to suggest the old doggerel for a general epitaph—it would save cost in stone-cutting:

Since I am so early done for,
I wonder what I was begun for.

As to the difference in numbers of children born of foreign and native mothers, I note that one day this week one Mary Day complained to a Police Justice that her daughter, aged 14, was staying out nights and wanted her restrained. Mrs. Day was a healthy looking woman, who appeared not more than 35 years old. "How many children have you?" said the Justice. "Sixteen boys and this girl." "Sixteen boys! How old is the eldest?" "Thirty-three." "And the youngest?" "He is 17." "All are living?" "All but two."

SOME ONE HAS BLUNDERED.

You need not look to the newspapers for the popular opinion about England's operations in Egypt. Some of them do not seem to comprehend it, others, under landholder influence, weakly attempt to palliate it. The voice of the people, however, is severe in its denunciation of the destruction of Alexandria and still more severe in denouncing the lack of forces to protect the Europeans whose dead bodies now lie in the streets of that City. Did Admiral Seymour suppose that the Egyptians would meekly walk out of their burning City without a thought of revenge? was it not perfectly natural that, when defense was hopeless the besiegers should turn upon those for whom the bombardment was begun? And now it seems, supposing reports to be true, that two thousand English, French and other Europeans, and it may be some Americans, have been butchered, while Seymour laid idly at anchor and did not, and perhaps could not, make an effort to save them. Every Egyptian bond held in England, for the security of which this wanton destruction was made, is now covered all over with the blood of British subjects. Suppose the United States had been, in 1865, as weak as Egypt, would not the same guns have been turned upon New York to enforce the payment of Confederate bonds held in London? As ever, in all her blood-stained history, "might makes right"—with England. She only lacked the might to make New York just such a ruin as she has made Alexandria. She is invincible on the ocean, while we have not even the ghost of a navy. We may be sorry for it some day.

VOLATILE FRENCHMEN.

While these events were occurring the French residents in this City celebrated the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the present republic. The weather was clear, but warm. The grounds of Lorn Park and building were tastefully decorated with the national colors and various colored bunting. At the entrance of the park the visitor was greeted by the words "Welcome Home," wrought in evergreen. At the end of end of the large hall hung the coat-of-arms of Paris. Charles Renauld, the President of the French Benevolent Society, in answer to some inquiries, said that the proceeds of the fair were for the benefit of the society, and that the object of this society was to render aid to needy French persons everywhere—and by French were to be understood all who understood the French language. Among the needy French, said Mr. Renauld, were to be included Belgians, Swiss, Canadians and even those of other nationalities, who by marriage had become associated with French-speaking people. Indeed, he added, so wide-spreading were the workings of the French Benevolent Society that it might be said to be an aid society for the whole Latin race. Much interest was shown during the afternoon in the raffling off of a large porcelain vase, a present to the society from the French Government. The value of this vase cannot be expressed in dollars and cents, for, according to the laws of France, no article manufactured by the Government can be bought or sold. Only by drawing, or by direct gift can one come into possession of such an article.

DAVITT'S DEPARTURE.

Just before leaving for Europe Michael Davitt, speaking of the result of his brief tour in the United States, said that his most sanguine expectations had been realized. The pecuniary returns had been far above his expectations; but, more than that, he valued the progress made in the unification of the Land League and the settlement of vexed questions. He believed that the cordial co-operation of all the leaders was assured, and that the prospects of freedom for Ireland are better than ever. Very naturally our Irish citizens are excited on the Egyptian affair. Davitt looks for the downfall of the Gladstone Ministry, and says that any change of administrarion in England would be beneficial to Ireland.

ANXIETY ABOUT HENRY WARD BEECHER.

There is much perturbation in the ranks of extreme orthodoxy concerning waywardness or spiritual matters of the celebrated pastor of Plymouth church. When so distinguished a teacher as Henry Ward Beecher openly repudiates the doctrine of eternal punishment, and stigmatizes as puerile if not idiotic the general belief in the fall of Adam, the old Calvinistic world may well be alarmed. And the worst of it is a great many church members and non-professors are drifting the same way. An elaborate review of the state of churches in New York recently printed, makes a poor showing for all sects except Roman Catholics, Episcopalians and Lutherans. Of there the Catholics are constantly recruited by immigration, and the same is true to some extent with the Lutherans. The Episcopalian church is the natural successor of the Church of England, and is entirely solid byreason of its immense property and the fact that it is the fashionable and aristocratic church. But there as in other denominations, (except where the churchgoer gives his soul to his pastor and so rids himself of personal responsibility for his fate) attendance upon religious services has rapidly declined, and it may naturally be inferred that indifference if not unbelief prevails to an alarming extent. You may go to a hundred services now and not hear one word of the fire and brimstone that flavored nearly every orthodox sermon when I was a boy. At the same time the repulsive idea of annihilation at death is growing in acceptance, and a great many intelligent men and women make no secret of their belief in it. This wretched science in the hands of such men as Darwin has done for ds, if I may be permitted to "drop into poetry" as Mr. Wegg was wont to do, I would say:

As Knowledge increases, Belief is contracted:
We weigh out the stars and determine their courses;
We decide that from atoms ourselves were impacted,
For Miracles now are but Natural Forces.
Faith dies in childhood, and Science and Reason
Make mysteries common; we deify Nature;
"Religions are dead, and the Gods out of season,"
Saith Man to himself, the self-satisfied creature.

But what, after all, do we know, with our Science,
Of the why and the wherefore and purpose of living?
The further we search the less Faith's our reliance;
The more we discover the less our believing:
The wonders of childhood are wonders no longer,
Since figures and logic have measured and weighed them;
Our trust has grown weaker as knowledge grew stronger,
As men took to pieces the Maker that made them.

PULPIT AND STAGE.

The Rev. George C. Miln is in Brooklyn preparing for his debut as an actor at the Grand Opera House, a few weeks hence. He wears his hair long, and looks not unlike Buffalo Bill in general outline. It is supposed he will begin with "Hamlet," of which he has an idea differing widely from the common acceptation. He conceives that the "Melancholy Dane" was really a wide-awake, active, energetic, daring fellow; that he was infinitely superior to those by whom he was surrounded, using them, rather then being used by them. Therefore, Mr. Miln proposes to picture "Hamlet" as "a man of energy, sentiment and intelligence of purpose." If he makes a generally satisfactory representation of the erratic prince, it will be the first on record. The pulpit and the stage seldom collide; but I remember one tolerably bad actor about 40 years ago, who left the theater for the church and became the most eloquent pulpit orator in the City at that time. This was Sidney A. Carey, first in the Bowery Theater Company, playing very small parts, and afterwards pastor of the Broome Street Baptist Church.

GOVERNOR OF CONEY ISLAND.

About 1835 we had in and around New York the wildest speculation in real estate ever known. Lots in the City and on the western end of Long Island were sold at the most enormous prices. East New York, which still remains as a dilapidated Village, was laid out for a great City. Coney Island, however, was not thought of. Nobody went there, and only one or two families lived there. In ridicule of the wine land speculations then going on, Gilbert Davis, a wine merchant, who could not be tempted into purchases, got up a burlesque map of Coney Island, which gained a wide celebrity for itself and its author. This map represented the then barren sand bed which was to be the future watering place, as a sort of town, and it was accompanied by a glowing prospectus setting forth the great field for fortune-gathering which the sand strip, under proper management, was to become. The map was displayed in a prominent business exchange, and created instantly a great sensation, and resulted in the author being sued by the land speculators for malicious conspiracy to ruin their business project. When the case was callsd for trial, however, the map was displayed in Court, the joke and clever satire on the speculative fever of the day was at once seen and appreciated, and the case was laughed out of court. The original of this map is still carefully preserved by the successor to the Davises in business. Copies of it were sent to China at the time, and resulted in the next consignment of tea ordered by the firm in which Mr. Davis was interested coming to America with the brand "G. C. I." stamped upon it. This meant "Governor of Coney Island," and was a tribute to Mr. Davis's ingenuity. The brand is still retained on the same kind of tea. But if the ghost of Davis now revisits the glimpses of the moon, it (or he—has a ghost sex?) will find that the map did not at all exaggerate the importance of the said spirit. The "Governor of Coney Island" died just as the island began to wake up.

NUBBINS OF NEWS.

A liquor dealer suggests through a daily paper that the saloon keepers raise money enough to assist the men now on strike. The facts proved that there are at least one grateful Boniface, who remembers that a large majority of men who go on a strike make a bee line for the gin shop where they spend most of their time and all of their money.

The *World* is joyful over the fact that the obelisk was brought away from Alexandria before the bombardment. I wonder if Pompey's Pillar has been shattered.

Five homing pigeons were countermarked in this city yesterday and sent in the evening to Columbus, Ohio, to be loosed at sunrise to-morrow, or on the first favorable day. In the lot is a little hen, the first of the sex ever sent in this country for losing over 350 miles from home.

Mary Callahan, scrubbing woman in the Mossmore hotel, had an accidental baby a few days ago, and to prevent exposure threw it into the fire of a furnace. It was a little boy, evidently born alive. Tender-hearted mother, that.

In Long Island City, a liquor seller, who is also an Alderman, who was indicted a year ago for breaking the Excise law, has actually been convicted. Another Alderman is also to be tried on Monday for a similar offense.

The Thirteen Club held its seventh dinner last night at 13 minutes passed eight, in room 13 of the Knickerbocker Cottage. The club courts the dreaded number, 13, as much as the superstitious seek to avoid it. The club meets on the 13th of every month, the membership numbers 13 times 13, the initiation fee is $1.13, and the monthly due is 13 cents. Last night there were two tables, at each of which sat 13 persons.

Here is a picture of the sort of brutes from which our police force is selected: In his work of instructing policemen, Drill Captain McKelvey, of Brooklyn, asked a would-be guardian of the public peace yesterday what he would do if a drunken man abused him. "Is it abuse yer talking about?" queried the policeman. "Yes; if he called you names what would you do?" "What! he call me names, is it, and me wid this club! Why, Cap., it's me as would bate him over the head till he cud'nt shtand, and I'd fetch him to the barracks alive or dead."

Several property owners of alleged respectability were arraigned in one of the courts yesterday charged with renting houses to persons who kept them as disorderly places. They are to be let off without more trouble, if, by next week, there is no further cause to complain of their lessees. But many "respectable" men, (and women, too,) whose property is let at enormous rents for immoral purposes, were careful enough to have all business, and even titles, in the name of some agent who has no character to lose.

ZENO.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Triumph of Ex-Sec. Robinson—The Arthur Administration and the Appointments—Some Curious Facts—Butterworth vs. Bayne—The Senate and the Tariff—The Senate on the River and Harbor Bill.

Correspondence of the Blade.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1882.

The passage through the House of the Navy Appropriation bill by a vote of 119 to 75 is a compliment to the tact and ability of the distinguished member from New Jersey which was not only gratifying to him personally but to the great body of the Republican party. The bill which was the work of Mr. Robeson and was committed to his management, contains a number of important changes and reforms; provides for finishing the tony delayed monitors, and for building some new vessels. It was said at first that the bill would not be passed and would probably be sent back to the Committee with instructions.

Mr. Robeson was for eight years Secretary of the Navy and when the Democrats obtained their majority in 1876, he was the special object of their malevolence. Mr. Whitthorne (Tenn.)—a narrow and officious Democrat—was made Chairman of the Naval Committee and he made it the business of his life to harass the Secretary. Mr. Robeson was investigated and re-investigated and was charged with all manner of corruptions and crimes, but the fierce and suspicious Tennessean, with the help of several Democratic committees, was not able to find anything in the conduct of the Department to sustain the charges and Mr. Robeson went out of the Cabinet to take a seat in Congress by the side of his prosecutor. Mr. Whitthorne's malignity has not abated by time and he loses no occasion to cast reflections on the late Secretary. He also obtained the help of Mr. Hewitt, of New York, and others, so that Mr. Robeson's Navy bill was assailed with all the old bitterness. Meantime Mr. Robeson demeaned himself with great prudence showing a wonderful familiarity with the details of the Navy and making every objection calmly and with masterly ability.

At last, when the debate was to be closed and the vote taken, it was the right of Mr. Robeson to take the floor, and it was his opportunity to make a defense of his management of the Department, and he did it in a way that carried conviction to all unprejudiced minds. He had waited till the fitting time, and when he spoke, his words were forcible and to the point. His party friends greatly enjoyed his explanations and his successful threats at his old foes. But he not only vindicated himself from the charges of the Democratic party. He had also something special from Mr. Whitthorne, whose private malice had given such a sharp edge to his public acts. In referring to the Democratic rage for investigations, Mr. Robeson described the kind of persons that were put forward to do the dirty work of the party. He said the same spirit which now stood in the way of protecting the National honor by reviving the navy had followed him through his whole official life. Every ship afloat had been built or rendered servicable during his administration of the Department, but every one had been the occasion of new abuse. The details of his household had been inspected, his father's grave had been dishonored, his mother's dowry questioned, his wife's portion examined. The Democratic House had yielded the control of this business to fitting instruments and if there was a member whose life and character inspired particular disgust he was put forward to do this work: if there was a man who, in his own state, had been accused of stealing the school funds.—Here Mr. Whitthorn, who had been very uneasy while this picture was being drawn, sprang to his feet with a great exhibition of passion and striding towards Mr. Robeson, as if about to strike him, said: "that is a lie and whoever repeats it is a liar." Mr. R. did not move from his position and appeared to be perfectly prepared for whatever might occur—and the wrathful Tennesseean apparently thought better of it and fell back to his place. Meantime the House was in the greatest commotion and a crowd gathered about the Speaker, but he soon resumed the thread of his discourse, taking care to say that he had confined himself to parliamentary rules and mentioned no names. "But," said he, "if any men recognize the picture which I have drawn he can step forward and deny it." This telling blow was received with loud demonstrations of applause on the Republican side, and it was evident that the speaker had the fullest sympathy of his party throughout his speech and that his triumph was regarded as complete.

Another remarkable event connected with the proceedings of Congress is the assault of Mr. Bayne on the Arthur administration, and the reply of Mr. Butterworth. Mr. Bayne is a bolting Republican from Pennsylvania, and his grievances were mostly in regard to his own State where the President, he said, had reversed the policy of his predecessor and made removals and appointments which are inspiring a revolt against his administration and breaking the Republican party to pieces. His lamentations over the decadence of the times were very distressing; but they mostly concerned the sweeping changes which the President was making in the interest of the Stalwarts. The reply of Mr. Butterworth embraced some statistics which made Mr. Bayne's lamentations appear very ridiculous. He prefaced his facts by a glowing eulogy on Pres. Garfield and also on Pres. Hayes. Then, coming down to Arthur, he said that he had been criticised on one hand by those who did not desire to see his administration a success, and on the other hand by those who could not use it to further their own purposes; but he had walked steadily forward in the performance of his high duties and maintained a course of moderation which commanded the admiration of all right thinking men. [Applause from the Republicans.] He then went on to give his facts. During the four months of Gen. Garfield's Administration he made 301 reappointments. During the 10 months of Gen. Arthur's Administration he had made 874 reappointments—nearly 3 to 1. During the same time Pres. Garfield made 89 removals and Pres. Arthur only 40—that is to say, in 10 months Pres. Arthur made nearly half as many removals as Pres. Garfield made in four months. In relation to Pennsylvania where the President bad made such sweeping changes the exact facts were not less surprising. There are in that State 186 Presidential appointments, and Pres. Arthur in the course of 10 months, had made five removals, two of which were for cause. Mr. Burroughs, of Michigan, also stated that in two-thirds of the States no removals had been made.

In view of the long struggle over the opponents of a commission to revise the tariff and the apparent determination to leave all tariff changes to that Commission the action of the Republicans of the Senate is a surprise to the country. But in the caucus, which was called to consider what should be done with the bill for reducing Internal Revenue, the whole question of revenue came naturally into the discussion and it was found that, in the view of the Senate, the reductions made by the House bill were insufficient. After a brief examination of the matter there was quite a unanimous conclusion in favor of accepting the House bill and making some further reductions, not in the internal revenue but in the tariff of duties. This result having been reached there was little difficulty in agreeing on the articles to be affected. It was determined to support amendments cutting down the duty on sugar 25 per cent., reducing the duty on steel rails from $28 to $20 per ton, correcting the error on knit goods, and making the duty on articles manufactured from hoop iron the same as on hoop iron. The surplus revenue for the last year, under the new impetus given to commerce has been over $150,000 which will be absorbed by the public debt and the large appropriations of this Congress. The Internal Revenue bill will cut off about 25 millions of this surplus, and the proposed tariff reductions about 15 millions more.

The Senate makes haste slowly, and present indications do not point to an early adjournment. The House River and Harbor bill which was so considerably enlarged in Committee, gets other additions in passing through the Senate, among them $500,000 to begin the redemption of the Potomac Flats. This great body of shallow water, to which is attributed all the malarious influences that cluster about the Capital, is to be filled in and converted into a park. The whole cost is estimated at $2,500,000, and the $500,000 now in the River and Harbor bill, is for commencing the work. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 39 to 23.

The Internal Revenue bill and the changes in the tariff will up next for discussion and action.

BUCKEYE.

Principal Meridians.

HINTON, Ia., July 18, 1882.

To the Editor of the Blade.

Your answer to "J. D. B.," Fairbury, Neb., in June 15 number of the BLADE, may have been altogether correct and satisfactory for astronomical or navigation purposes, but our rural friend on the frontier, like thousands of others, finds himself somewhere not far from the sixth principal meridian, yet has no conception of what they are, where located, why designated numerically, or what emergency or necessity gave them an existence, and yet they have a universal and inseparable connection with all titles to the public lands of the United States Government. Well, tell our friends, through your correspondent's column, that he can find his query fully and satisfactorily answered in a book entitled "Manual of United States Surveying," prepared by J. H. Hawes and published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. But until he can procure the book, I will intimate briefly the information he is seeking, thus: The principal meridians form a part of the skeleton or framework upon which our system of public or Government surveys of Congress lands is extended, the base line of said frame work extending east and west across the entire area through Little Rock, Ark. the reckoning by Townships numerically being north and south of said base line.

There are six principal meridians designated numerically and located as follows:

First—Extends north from mouth of Big Miami to south boundary of Michigan on State line of Ohio and Indiana.

Second—Extends north from mouth of Little Blue River to north boundary of Indiana.

Third—Extends north from mouth of Ohio to north boundary of Illinois.

Fourth—Extends north from Illinois River to Lake Superior.

Fifth—Extends north from confluence of Arkansas and Mississippi to British boundary.

Sixth—From Arkansas River in Kansas, north to Missouri River.

There are also numerous independent meridians, as for instance, "New Mexico," "Salt Lake," "Willamette," "Humboldt," "Mt. Diablo," and "St. Bernardo," all governing the public surveys within their respective Surveyor General Districts, the reckoning numerically by Townships being east and west from the several meridians.

It is astonishing that so little is known or understood of the United States system of laying out and describing lands, the most comprehensible in conception and most definite in detail to the very smallest tract patch, which can be accurately described by a condensed method at once convenient and reliable, and not susceptible of getting confused with the thousands and tens of thousands of other tracts.

Respectfully,
A. C. SHEET.

Going to Laodicea.

To the Editor of the Blade.

In your issue of June 15, 1882, you gave an editorial on "Going to Laodicea." I, as a Methodist, wish to thank you for the statements you give under that caption. They are the most accurate and truthful of any I ever read in your paper since the war begun in 1860.

I think the political and secular papers will be obliged to expose some things in the American Church beyond what you specify in "Going to Laodicea." Has the Methodist Episcopal Church abandoned and abolished her ancient landmarks? No reasonable and truly Christian Methodist will for a moment deny that she has. Who has done this? Her General Conference, which is no longer composed of heavenly minded and holy men, but is a congregation of political office-hunters, and thirsty aspirants for fame and wealth. Will you now please show up the corruption of the Presiding Eldership in that denomination? I believe there is no office on this continent so dark as that which holds men claiming to have a call to traverse this Republic and hold special and quarterly meetings four times per annum, and for no other end only to pocket the Christian offerings of the people of God during those occasions.

Now I hope you will draw the veil and let the Methodist Episcopal laity see, because the editors of that church dare not do it for fear of being thrown from their chairs by the General Conference, which is composed of Presiding Elders in the majority.

Yours truly,
PETER L. HITCHCOCK.
Milwaukee, Wis., June 28.

The Arbitration Committee of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange fixed the price of wheat in what is known as the June squeeze at $1.18½ as the settling figure between the shorts and longs. The quoted price on the last day of June was $1.33¾.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Proposed Turkish Intervention—Arabi Pasha's Army.

The English Preparing for an Attack—Americans on Duty.

LONDON, July 14.—A dispatch from Alexandria, dated 4 P. M., says the town is totally ruined. Houses from the Great Square to the Custom House have been plundered.

In the square itself and other wealthy European quarters there is hardly a building not ruined or still burning. The Court House of the International Tribunal has so far escaped. The Anglo Egyptian bank is also preserved. The streets are strewn with empty clock and jewel cases and similar debris.

But very few dead bodies have been found. Two-thirds of the troops deserted during the bombardment.

After the Khedive's palace had been surrounded, a party of soldiers entered his department and declared they had orders to kill him and burn the palace. After long parleying their loyalty was bought by promises of money. They then escorted the Khedive to the British at Ras el Tin. His guard was not allowed to enter the palace there with him.

All the Ministers except Arabi Pasha presented themselves at Ras-el Tin Palace.

At 5 o'clock this evening a detachment of marines marched through the town. Some of the plunderers caught in flagrante delicto were summarily shot.

ALEXANDRIA, July 15.—It is now possible to walk the streets without an escort. Cafes and shops are reopening, and confidence is generally reviving.

Admiral Seymour telegraphs at 10:20 this morning: "I am organizing a police force as fast as possible, and I have occupied the gates and two forts."

LONDON, July 15.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Charles Dilke, in reply to a question as to whether steps would be taken to intercept Arabi Pasha on the road, said: "Our proceedings relate to Alexandria. The other matter is for the Powers to take action upon."

A thousand more marines are ordered from Malta to Alexandria.

LONDON, July 15.—An Alexandria dispatch to the Times says: "Thirteen hundred Christian refugees were saved in Coptic Church during the massacre. The fires in the town were undoubtedly directly instigated by the principal supporters of Arabi Pasha, if not by himself. After looting commenced, the soldiers attacked the original plunderers and robbed them of their prey. Arabi Pasha during the engagement was at Fort Napoleon, which neither fired nor received a shot. After the firing had ceased he rode through town, accompanied by Mahmoud Lamie and other ministers. Subsequently a party of soldiers deliberately set fire to the French Consulate. Another party proceeded in the same systematic manner, to set fire to the other side of the great square. The whole district is so ruined that even street openings are indistinguishable."

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.—The conditions of Turkish intervention in Egypt are understood to be as follows: Occupation to be limited to three months, at the expiration of which time the Khedive can demand a prolongation, the cost to be defrayed by Egypt. No European commissions are to accompany the Turkish troops. It is believed the Porte will refuse to dispatch an expedition. The Secretary of the British Legation visited the Porte for the first time since the bombardment of Alexandria. He was very cordially received.

LONDON, July 16.—The Observer to-day says: The torpedo boats at Devonport are ordered to prepare for sea. It is believed to patrol the Suez Canal. They are capable of a speed of 24 miles an hour. It is intended to send the Egyptian reserve squadron, under the Duke of Edinburg.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16.—It is reported that Arabi Pasha is awaiting reinforcements from Cairo. Firing was heard outside the Town during the night. All available marines and sailors were sent to the fort last evening in expectation that Arabi Pasha would attempt to enter the City. The report that Arabi Pasha was moving upon Alexandria caused Admiral Seymour, who did not credit the report, to take precautions. The night passed quietly, yet there was a rumor of fighting at 3 o'clock this morning outside the gates. Orders were given to send all marines to headquarters with a written statement of their cases. Incendiaries continue to be shot. Five rebel soldiers, captured by marines, have been handed over to the Khedive and shot by Egyptian troops.

The Khedive has dismissed Arabi Pasha from the Ministry of War.

The fire continues, and the aspect of the Town is indescribable. It reminds the spectator of Pompeii.

Whole families of Europeans have disappeared, and it is believed they were thrown into the flames.

LONDON, July 16.—A correspondent telegraphs from Alexandria at 8 P. M. an engagement is imminent between the English and the troops of Arabi.

While some people from the hospitals, including both Sisters of Charity and patients, were being escorted by German marines to the beach, they were challenged by English sentries. As they were unable to give the password the English fired. The Germans returned the fire, but happily no one was hurt.

English sailors to-day flogged 10 Arabs, guilty of arson and pillage. Five men were publicly shot, four for murder and one as a spy. Hundreds of persons are houseless and starving.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16—9 P. M.—Arabi Pasha is still at Kafr Dwar. His force consists of four regiments of infantry, 1,500 irregular troops and one regiment of cavalry, with eight hundred horses, 36 Krupp guns and 12 mitrailleuses. Arabi Pasha sent an officer to Alexandria to embargo the rolling stock of the Cairo Railway and 3,000 tons of coal. He was made a prisoner.

The British cut the Cairo Railway near Lake Mareotz.

The Khedive summoned Arabi Pasha to Alexandria, threatening to treat him as a rebel if he refuses to obey.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16.—Last night, in consequence of the reports of the intended attack by Arabi Pasha, Capt. Fisher had mines sunk in front of the gates, doing the work in an ostentatious manner, in order to insure the fact reaching Arabi Pasha's ears. Late at night all posts on the fortifications were strongly reinforced. Two fugitive Europeans having come in with a report authenticating native rumors as to Arabi's intention to make an attack, every precaution was taken.

It is Arabi's intention to cut the fresh water canal which supplies the Town, and he yesterday telegraphed to the Khedive offering to come in with his army to subdue the fire caused by the English guns. He said he had already sent a party to do this, but they had been fired upon at the gates.

Lord Charles Beresford has in consequence of the rumor, as to Arabi Pasha's intentions, given orders for filling all the tanks and cisterns.

The Khedive having lodged a complaint that the Greek sailors were committing outrages and shooting people, are to be sent back to their ships to-morrow. An American party of 100 men are again doing good work to-day. A proclamation declaring the city under martial law will be issued to-night. Gen. Stone Pasha has given Admiral Seymour the benefit of his knowledge of the country. The Khedive is about to send a staff officer to reconnoitre near Aboukiri. Capt. Maude, of the Temeraire, is making a reconnoissance near Arabi's camp.

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch from Calcutta reports the last mail steamer sailed with 1,500 commissariat tents and a large quantity of stores on board for Suez.

ALDERSHOT, July 17.—A battalion of the Munster Fusileers are ordered to sail for Malta to-day.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.—The Northumberland with 700 men, the Tamar with 91 marines, and the Salamis and Agincourt arrived here. The marines will land at Gabari and two regiments at Ramleh.

PARIS, July 17.—The Cabinet Council resolved to accept the invitation to protect the Suez Canal, jointly with England.

MARSEILLES, July 17.—Six French transports have been ordered to get ready to embark troops.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.—Admiral Seymour has issued a manifesto announcing that he has undertaken, with the consent of the Egyptian Government, the restoration of order. Nobody is allowed to leave town after sunset.

During the massacre, soldiers set fire to the house of a timber merchant. A maid servant escaped to the garden, where she remained, surrounded by the fire, the soldiers laughing at her agony and firing at her, but purposely avoiding inflicting fatal injury, preferring to see her burn to death. Finally she rushed through the flames, and though wounded by bayonet thrusts, she succeeded in securing refuge in the ruins, where she was discovered by marines and handed over to the Americans.

During the alarm Saturday night, 150 Bedouins, at Gabaniz Gate, fled before an attack of a midshipman and 12 sailors.

Order continues at Cairo.

Gen. Stone rode Sunday afternoon six miles in the direction of Arabi Pasha's camp, but saw nothing of his army.

The Khedive received news that a large number of Bedouins had collected three miles from the railway gate, which is opposite the weak point in our defenses.

PORT SAID, July 16.—There is an immense number of refugees here. Many women and children are expected to-day. The Europeans are imperfectly armed with revolvers and sporting guns.

They fear they will be attacked by a large force of Bedouins who, it is stated, are assembling in the desert. There are also 1,500 Arabs at Fort Guetmi, six miles hence, throwing up earthworks. Three British, four French, two Italian and one Spanish men-of-war are in the harbor. The Governor is loyal to the Khedive, but the Egyptian Colonel, who commands 250 men here, is suspected.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Rev. Dr. F. De-Haas, two years United States Consul in Turkey, in a lecture to night said: "The present disturbance is nothing less than civil war—rebellion against the Sultan and the Khedive. Arabi Bey is a restless, ambitious Arab. He has founded a national party and is trying to imitate Cromwell and Garabaldi, and wants to drive out all foreigners, and yet they owe everything to foreigners. There is nothing in Egypt to build an independent Government upon. It would be like the South trying to form its own nation."

In conclusion he said: "One thing is certain. If this contest goes on, and the Ottoman Empire falls Turkey will be driven out of Europe, the cross will be planted on the Mosque at St. Sophia, a constitutional Government will be established, and 40,000,000 of our race will be emancipated from religious despotism."

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.—Several fresh fires occurred last night. Troops from the troop ship Tamaraire are disembarking and will raise the total British force ashore to 6,000 men. The war steamer Halicon has intercepted two regiments going to Port Said from Cyprus, and ordered them to Alexandria.

Four sailors and two of the Khedive's body guard rode to Hafrel Dwar last evening and reconnoitered Arabi Pasha's outposts.

SIMLA, July 17.—The immediate equipment of troops going to Egypt is ordered, and all officers absent on furlough are ordered to rejoin their commands.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.—Toulba Pacha, military commander of Alexandria, is stated to have personally engaged in looting and arson.

The Austrian Consul is the only foreign diplomat who thought it necessary to quit Alexandria. He has gone to Port Said.

Dervish Pasha states he has sent 15 telegrams to Constantinople for troops—all unanswered.

The Egyptian Gazette was published to-day, a native newspaper started under the control of British authorities.

The party of sailors and members of the Khedive's body guard previously referred to, penetrated to within 300 yards of Arabi Pasha's lines. They found reports concerning the proximity of Bedouins untrue.

LONDON, July 17.—A correspondent sends the following:

ALEXANDRIA, July 16—4 P. M.—I visited the American Consulate to-day and found it occupied by 60 American marines and 20 sailors with a small gun. The houses around being on fire the Americans were preparing to blow them up in order to save the Consulate. How the Americans managed to get gunpowder into the square is a mystery, as the air is literally full of sparks. However, they succeeded and brought down the houses in the vicinity of the Consulate and the Palace of Justice. So bad was the condition of streets that the American marines insisted on guarding us to our landing place, many cutthroats being abroad.

The English occupy the Palace of Justice as their consulate, and the French have taken the Hotel Abbath for similar purposes.

The Americans are sending out parties to bury the dead. The English are pumping water on the burning houses.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.—Rahgeb Pasha, President of the Ministry, to-day wrote a letter to Admiral Seymour, stating the preparations which Arabi Pasha is making are against the will of the Khedive and the Government. That Arabi Pasha had been ordered to suspend them, and that the Khedive has decided to dismiss him, but that the danger of a repetition at Cairo and elsewhere of the fatal disorders in Alexandria have induced the Khedive to temporarily defer the publication of his decision.

The International Tribunal and Post-office have been reinstated. One hotel is reopened. Victuals are arriving from the country, and the streets from the Custom House to the Grand Square are cleared of ruins and made passable for carriages. Dangerous houses are being demolished with dynamite. It is reported that two British sentries were shot last night by Arabs armed with Remington rifles. During the reconnoissance yesterday Arabi's troops were found entrenching, but seemed to lack proper implements.

Arabi Pasha's army is strongly posted. All the Bedouins lately hovering around the City have disappeared.

Arabi Pasha has written, in reply to the Khedive's demands, a long letter, which the Khedive declares to be unsatisfactory. Arabi says he did not intend to make war, but as the Powers have determined to force an attack, he considers it better to fight at once. He expresses a willingness to come to Alexandria if the Khedive will induce the English fleet and troops to withdraw. If the Khedive cannot do this Arabi recommends him to send a Minister to his camp to discuss the situation.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17—6:30 P. M.—The sailors drew up to their Gatling guns and the marines were ordered to get ready for an attack. Some scouts had sent word that Arabi Pasha was coming. The English sailors communicated with the Americans and asked them to get ready and be prepared on hearing "alert" sounded. Seamen at the Palace of Justice and at the American Consulate were prepared, and having got all their ammunition ready, awaited the signals. They waited until 9, when they heard the alarm was false.

Twenty mules were landed for the field batteries which had been landed, so that our force is ready to move at a moment's notice. A large number of people are returning ashore.

Arabi's troops are said to be about 15 miles from Port Said and also that there are some troops near Suez.

Intelligence is received from Cairo that the Prefect of Police declines to permit Arabi Pasha to enter the City. Three Bedouin chiefs came in and have sworn allegiance to the Khedive.

Very few houses are now on fire.

Refugees from Cairo report a holy war is being proclaimed, and Europeans are being massacred.

The ironclads Minitaur, Sultan and Temerairie arrived off Aboukir to prevent Arabi Pasha from cutting the dikes. A white flag was hoisted directly, as the ships appeared.

One of the body guards of the Khedive, who rode out to Kafir El Dwar yesterday evening on a reconnoisance, galloped off and joined Arabi Pasha.

Several Arabs were killed last night for incendiarism. Three of the Khedive's grooms were killed by English guards at Ras-el-Tin palace by mistake.

An Arab soldier was tied to a tree in the Square of Mehemet Ali and shot in the presence of Arabs and Europeans. Despite these severe examples, pillaging continues.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—It has transpired that Lord Dufferin has had an interview with the Sultan of a very cordial character. The Sultan appeared willing to send troops to Egypt, but stated certain difficulties appeared in the conditions. It is believed the Sultan is, on the whole, in favor of the project of sending Turkish troops to Egypt, but is still undecided. The Sultan will give an audience to Gen. Wallace, United States Minister, to-morrow.

CAIRO, July 17.—The German Consul with 300 Germans and Austrians, proceeded safely on a special train placed at his disposal by the Egyptian authorities, to Ishmalia. Thence the party went by Suez Canal to Port Said.

LONDON, July 18.—A Paris correspondent of the Times says: "The idea of a renewal of a close co operation of France with England has not forced itself upon the French Government. The Cabinet Council adopted a resolution to this effect. The resolution is conditional on three things, viz.: Turkey's reply to the identical note of the powers inviting the Porte to send troops to Egypt; decision of the Conference, and sanction of Parliament. Subject to these conditions the two Governments are now entirely agreed in regard to the time upon which their forces will undertake to restore order in Egypt.

MARSEILLES, July 18.—All French marines retired from the service who have not served 51 months are ordered to return to the navy.

ALEXANDRIA, July 18.—Last night was quiet. The lines now are very strongly guarded. Fires are nearly all extinguished, and police arrangements thoroughly effective.

A correspondent has opened communication with the camp of Arabi Pasha, which, his informant says, consist of a little over 6,000 men, who are intensely discontented and surrounded by starving women and children. Recruits of the lowest class are still being enticed by Arabi with promises of unlimited plunder, and the force is held together by the assertion that the English will kill all returning to the City.

The latest news from Colfax, Washington Territory, in regard to the destructive fire there, places the total loss at $250,000 and insurance $50,000. The fire was unattended with loss of human life or serious accident. The entire business portion of the town was destroyed. Fifty buildings were burned and people are without supplies. The fire is attributed to incendiarism.

SULLIVAN-WILSON.

The "Tug" Pounded to a Jelly, but Walks off with the Lucre, Alle Same.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Before 7 o'clock this evening, the vicinity of Madison Square Garden was a perfect ocean of humanity. Thousands and thousands of people had gathered there, attracted by the announcement that within the walls of the garden John L. Sullivan, Champion of America, and "Tug" Wilson, Champion of England, would meet and fight according to challenge.

The Englishman stood the punishment inflicted by Sullivan, and, although knocked down 27 times, fought against the ropes, and in every conceivable manner, managed to stand out for four rounds, and won $1,000 and his share of the gate money.

Round 1—Wilson leading, planted a light blow on Sullivan's face; the latter then went at the Englishman viciously and nine times in succession knocked him down. He fought him all over the ring and on the ropes, planting stinging blows on his face and neck.

Round 2—This round was a repetition of the first round, only Wilson, instead of leading, was on the defensive. Sullivan pitched in hammer and tongs and laid Wilson out eight times. Wilson always managed to gain his feet before the expiration of 10 seconds. He succeeded in getting one or two blows in on Sullivan, and when knocked down once or twice drew Sullivan on top of him.

Round 3—This was a desperate one. Sullivan, teeth clenched, rushed at Wilson and knocked him against the ropes and all over the ring, the Englishman standing up gamely and receiving terrible punishment. Once in awhile he gained a few seconds by clinching and holding Sullivan's arms, but it was for a very few seconds only. In this round he was knocked down five times.

Round 4—Time being called, Sullivan fairly leaped at Wilson. He pounded and hammered the Englishman and knocked him clean off his feet five times more, but the little fellow pluckily stuck to his job, receiving all the punishment Sullivan could administer until the four minutes had expired, and the fight was declared at an end.

The time of the mill was 15 minutes, including three minutes for rest between the rounds.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—Two local pugilists—Joe Frick and Ed Eggers—had a prize fight this morning at Old Fort, a short distance south of the city. The match was for $200 a side, and was won easily by Frick, who crippled his opponent in four rounds, laying him out by a heavy blow under the left eye, knocking him senseless. Eggers was badly punished.

THE SCIOTO.

Investigating the Cause of the Disaster—Sensational Developments Expected.

WHEELING, July 17.—Investigation of the Scioto disaster by the Local Inspectors was resumed to-day. The only important testimony was that of Capt. Inglebright, of the John Lomas. His statement was not as favorable to his boat as that of his pilot and engineer. He said he was in the engine room when the Lomas first whistled and did not leave the room until the Scioto answered. No bells for backing or stopping were rung by the pilot while he was there. The engineer stood by a bench in the middle of the room all the time. Just before the Lomas whistled the second time, he went on the hurricane deck to fix a signal light on the chimney, and when the pilot whistled for the West Virginia side he said to him: "You haven't time to cross her—better back." When the boats came together the witness thought the Scioto was parallel to the Ohio shore and the Lomas quartering toward the other shore. He admitted he had recorded a mortgage on the boat the next day after the accident in favor of his father, but he denied he did so fearing he would be held pecuniarily responsible for damages. Always considered Long a skillful and competent pilot, or would not have let him steer the boat. Long was not regularly employed, and received no salary as pilot.

The investigation is not near done yet, and sensational developments are promised by both sides, but their nature is not yet announced.

THE CROPS.

A Better Prospect for Corn—The Harvest in Kansas.

CHICAGO, July 17.—An extended survey of the corn outlook in Southern Illinois shows that section fared much better than the northern and central portions. The prospect is very good, and there will be an average yield with a little rain during the next month. Corn is rapidly improving further north, and the situation is far from being as gloomy as two weeks ago. In Southern Indiana the crop is doing excellently, and in southern Indiana and Illinois there are large crops of wheat and oats.

In Minnesota the prospects for wheat are very favorable and improving. Corn is a little backward there.

ATCHISON, July 17.—The Kansas wheat harvest is closed. The yield over the entire State averages 25 bushels per acre—much heavier than the estimates of the Board of Agriculture. The quality is the best possible, and farmers are rushing it in to get the high prices. Corn looks fine, is shoulder high, and if nothing unforeseen comes will yield 175,000,000 bushels.

JOHN BRIGHT

Cannot Consistently Approve the Proceedings at Alexandria.

LONDON, July 17.—John Bright, referring to his resignation, stated he had nothing to explain or defend. The sole reason of his retirement was that he could not concur in the Government's Egyptian policy. He had for 40 years held and taught the doctrine he still believed, and he could not consistently approve of the proceedings at Alexandria. He believed in moral law applied to nations as well as individuals, and that the proceedings he disapproved were in violation thereof and of international law.

Gladstone briefly and highly eulogized Bright. He said he agreed with his principles, but not with his application of them.

Determined to Elope.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 17.—E. A. Dewitt, the hero of two attempted elopements with Miss Nellie Wilcox, of this place, made a third attempt to elope with the young lady, who is but 16 years of age. Dewitt was only released from jail yesterday, having given bonds for $1,000. This morning he hired a carriage and proceeded to the residence of Miss Wilcox and attempted to take her from the house. Fully two-thirds of the people in the Village gathered on the street and great excitement prevailed. Suddenly the father of Miss Wilcox appeared upon the scene armed with a revolver, and made several attempts to shoot Dewitt. The police arrived at this juncture and disarmed the irate father. Miss Wilcox ran from the house to the street and begged her father not to shoot her lover. It is feared that the young lady will become insane through love and excitement. She is now closely watched for fear that she will commit suicide, and a guard is stationed about the house to prevent Dewitt from seeing her. It is rumored that the young man has left town and gone to Albany.

Colored "Regulators" in Missouri.

MUSICKS FERRY, July 17.—The negros of this section were scandalized because Henry Francis, a German laborer, was living with an unmarried negress, and essayed to regulate matters. Francis, seeing a crowd of angry colored men about his house about midnight, shoved his musket through the window and fired. A preacher was killed, and George Morris is believed to be fatally wounded. Francis has not been seen since, and it is reportnd the crowd took him at daylight and drowned him in the Missouri River.

Indignant Israelites.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—The arrival of 250 Jewish Russian refugees on Saturday, sent here in a starving condition and without a word of notice to the Jewish Relief Committee of this City, has created considerable indignation among the Israelites of this City. They have cabled the Relief Committees in London and Hamburg to send no more here. In the meantime most vigorous measures have been taken to relieve the sufferers.

Oklahoma Payne.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Oklahoma Payne had an interview with Sec. Teller. The Secretary informed him that should he violate the law in attempting an incursion into the Indian Territory, as he had intimated, he would be immediately arrested. Mr. Payne left, confident that the Secretary would carry out his threats, and so his predicted raid into the Indian Territory, for the present, at least, is abandoned.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln, died in this city at 8:15 to-night. She had been ill for a long time, and a few days ago grew worse. Saturday evening she suffered a severe paralysis, and from that time was in a comatose state till she died.

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LABOR VS. CAPITAL.

A Square Contest at Rochester Between the Employers' Association and the Knights of Labor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 15.—The most serious differences between employers and employes in this City are threatened. Last May the employers, to the number of 168, united in what they called the Employers' Protective Association, each pledging to abide by the decision of the association. Soon afterwards, John Kelley, a large shoe manufacturer, had trouble with his employes, who struck and were then taken back at the wages demanded. As soon as Kelley filled the contracts he discharged all his men and closed his shop. A week ago he decided to start up again and asked the old men to return. They agreed to provided all were taken back. Kelley would not take two men, and consequently the others would not go back. He then applied to the Employers' Association for "protection." A committee of employers investigated the case and then issued a circular threatening that unless the difficulties between Kelley and the Knights of Labor are "dissolved" by July 19, the 168 members will close their shops and factories against all union men. The District Master Workman claims that the Knights of Labor are willing to arbitrate the matter, but that employers will not arbitrate.

Meanwhile the Emyloyers' Association pay Kelley $1,000 a month to help him oppose the Union. The Knights of Labor are very strong here, numbering over 10,000, very well organized by Pittsburg parties. It is understood that many business firms are closing up their contracts speedily, in expectation of the crisis which the employers declare will be prolonged until the Knights of Labor, as an organization, are crushed. The newspapers are publishing articles tending to harmonize the differences, but there is evidence of a prolonged struggle soon.

BUTLER-BEAUREGARD

How the Nephew of Ben Kept Beauregard Out of the Egyptian Army.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A story published in Baltimore that George H. Butler, the nephew of Gen. Butler, while Consul-General to Egypt in 1870 prevented the appointment of Gen. Beauregard to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army is confirmed by Mr. Butler. The Baltimore story puts it that Mr. Butler represented to the Khedive that Beauregard was an unpardoned rebel who, having betrayed his own country, might not hesitate upon occasion to betray the Khedive. Gen. Beauregard's designation of Gen. Butler as an outlaw for his war acts was supposed to be the animus that moved Mr. Butler, who says, regarding the affair: "I was on friendly terms with His Highness, Ismail Pasha, then the Khedive, and he took my advice in the matter. My action went no further than friendly counsel and did not of course take the form of official action. I would have aided the appointment of such a man as Joe Johnston or Gen. Gordon. But, frankly, there wasn't room enough in Egypt for Beauregard and myself at the same time. Besides the Khedive already had one really good American field General in his service, who saved his army in its disastrous Abyssinian campaign—Gen. Loring. Rahib Pasha commanded the army, but Loring saved it when King John had almost crushed it. Loring was a distinguished Confederate soldier and formerly the Colonel of our regular mounted rifles, now the Third Cavalry, before the war. The insinuation that my action in squelching Beauregard was prompted by sectionalism is entirely an assumption. I kept Gen. Beauregard out of Egyptian gold lace and piasters purely because I considered him an eminent mistake."

NAPTHA STEAM.

A Naptha-Burning Engine—No Smoke, Sparks or Cinders.

NEW YORK, July 13.—On the Erie Road yesterday a locomotive fired entirely by hydrogen gas produced by the chemical decomposition of water under the action of ignited naptha was successfully run from Paterson, around by Newark, to the depot in Jersey City, making the trip one minute and 10 seconds ahead of time, and coming into the depot with a pressure of 140 pounds of steam, nearly three times as much as the ordinary locomotives carry at the end of such a trip. The engine has been specially constructed, under the supervision of Dr. Charles Holland, the inventor, at the Grant Works in Paterson, and made several experimental trips with freight trains previous to the first regular trip yesterday. The train left Paterson at 1:30 P. M. yesterday, the engine making so much steam that the safety-valve had to be opened nearly all the way. It is claimed that when the engineers and firemen get more used to the new engine there will not be this waste of force, and only half the naphtha used yesterday will be necessary. As it was the amount of naphtha used for 19¾ miles was 84 gallons, costing $2.08, about one-third of the cost of coal usually used for the distance. The system was tried on the Coney Island Railroad with an ordinary locomotive, and the discovery of certain practical defects led to the construction of this engine, specially adapted for her peculiar fuel. No smoke, spark or cinders are produced, and, consequently, the danger of setting fire to woods or dry grass is avoided. A number of gentlemen interested in the invention and members of the New York Heat, Light and Power Company, were on the train, and all expressed themselves as satisfied with the result. The veteran engineer, William Vellner, who ran the engine, said it was "the greatest thing since George Stephenson's time." On Friday last the engine, with only one car attached, which was too light to permit high speed being reached, ran from Jersey City to Passaic Bridge at the rate of 55 miles an hour.

THE CODE.

A Duel in Virginia at Six Paces—All About a Young Lady.

PETERSBURG, July 17.—A duel was fought Friday between Joseph Addison, of Baltimore, and Richard Garland, of Lurenberg County, at a distance of six feet. Addison's pistol hanging fire four times, only firing once, the bullet striking Garland's wrist. Garland's pistol fired five times, one shot taking effect, and the bullet entered Addison's body near the navel, lodging under the skin of the back. Addison died at six this morning. The duel resulted from Garland telling a young lady who resides in Lurenburg County, to whom Addison was engaged to be married, that Addison was flirting with her.

Addison was engaged to a young lady of Lurenburg. While he was in Baltimore a short time ago Garland paid his addresses to the lady, and informed her that his rival was flirting with her. She at once wrote to Addison and discarded him, accepting Garland's attentions, and engaging herself to him. A few days ago Addison returned to the neighborhood, sought an interview with the lady, and asked for an explanation of his dismissal. He was informed, whereupon Addison informed her that Garland was fooling her. She wrote a note to Garland, giving it to Addison to endorse its contents, which he did, and stated at the same time that he held Garland responsible for the whole matter. The result of this correspondence was the bloody meeting between the rivals already described.

Threatened Lynching.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 16.—A man named Frowley, who was milking a cow, was attacked this evening by a number of half-drunken men, and in self defense pulled a revolver and fired, fatally shooting one of the men, named Critchlow, in the stomach. Frowley made his escape to a drug store, where a large crowd of Critchlow's friends soon followed, and are now demanding that Frowley be turned over to them for the purpose, it is thought, of lynching. The crowd threaten to batter down the doors and take him out.

News from Nebraska leave little doubt that the people of that State are ready to take up the prohibition experiment, and arranging a vigorous prohibition campaign. The liquor men, while conceding the amendment would be adopted readily if submitted to the people, hope to beat the measure in the legislature, as they have already done, and they have the support of most of the daily newspapers.

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1000	do	25		25,000

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The Household.

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2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

During the hot weather there is nothing that weighs so heavily upon the housekeeper as the preparation of food over the hot stove, broiling and stewing not only the meat and vegetables but the cook herself as well. It has often aroused horror to speak of boiling lobsters alive, but we venture to say that they do not suffer half of the agony that many a delicate woman does in getting up a dinner for her family in a hot kitchen upon one of these sultry Summer days.

Of late years, however, the necessity for much cooking is done away with for those who live in or near Towns or Cities, where canned goods can be obtained. Even in the far country a great deal of the midday labor can be avoided by a little extra labor in the early morning, when meats that are good cold can be prepared, and appetizing desserts which are only good after standing a few hours.

A large majority of the BLADE HOUSEHOLD can manage to get a supply of canned goods which will help them out wonderfully in the necessary work of preparing nutritious food for the husband and children who are blessed with good appetites and must eat whether the thermometer is over 90° or down to 40°. And if they are wise they will take advantage of the "goods the gods provide them," and save their strength as much as possible. Fruit also comes in as one of Heaven's choicest blessings to the weary housewife.

The New York *Tribune* gives some very good hints upon this subject which, though intended more for the residents of cities than those living in the country, may yet be found of some service by both classes:

A Summer breakfast is usually an easy meal to prepare, for as soon as the kettle boils a cup of coffee or chocolate can be made from the "instantaneous chocolate," or the canned coffee, both of which are sold by all first class grocers; these excellent preparations are sold in cans, and have the milk mixed with them; either of these drinks may be prepared at the breakfast table by the addition only of boiling water. To broil a beefsteak or Spanish mackerel is very little trouble, after the fire is bright and red; Saratoga potatoes, or chips, are also found at the grocers' and only need a few moments warming in the oven; Vienna rolls are sent from the baker's, and these, with luscious red berries or fresh melons, make a breakfast fit to set before a king.

There are many factories which make a specialty of canning meats and poultry; others prepare vegetables; others, again, fruits and jellies; and by this the housekeeper can profit. Among the many canned and potted meats to serve for luncheon are ham, tongue, chicken, boneless turkey, beef, both fresh and corned, mustard sardines, herring and sardines in oil. These are all deserving of mention, as they are prepared of only the choicest materials and are ready to place upon the table just as they are bought. These meats come in half-pound, pound and two pound cans each; there is no waste about them, and most of the goods mentioned are boneless. These ready-made dishes are each a boon to the housekeeper who is sensible enough to try them.

For a Summer dinner (with the same object in view of saving labor) one can find also at the best grocers' the richly-flavored French soups that are prepared in like manner. Some of these soups come in pastes, others in powders, and are ready for immediate use by simply adding a certain quantity of boiling water to the preparation. The directions for making accompany each can, and the most ignorant of servants could hardly fail to serve these correctly. Next comes the fish course; lobster, salmon, oysters, shrimps, mackerel and other fish are also prepared in this way, and by simply warming are ready for use. The filet of beef or of veal, as we said before, could be cooked at the morning meal, and warmed for dinner; the vegetables, such as peas, beets, lima beans, potatoes, string-beans, asparagus, etc., are easily cooked and need but little watching; so that a Summer's dinner need not be such a terror to the one who oversees it. Salads and croquettes can be made very nicely of either the canned lobster or chicken. Salad dressing thoroughly mixed with oil and the other ingredients is sold in bottles ready for table use. Chicken pie is easily made by using the canned chicken; here is one way of making it: First line your baking dish with a thick rich paste, reserving enough for a top crust; then open the can of chicken and fill the dish with the chicken, adding a teaspoonful of salt and half a spoonful of pepper, and drop over this four tablespoonfuls of fresh butter; add to this half a teacupful of cold water; place over the top of the pie a thinner layer of paste, pricking it in several places with a fork; bake about an hour and serve hot. Many persons like this pie cold. To make lobster salad it is only necessary to use with the canned lobster the prepared salad dressing; this salad should be made but a short time before it is intended for use, as it is not apt to keep for a great length of time. The canned fruits and jellies are used in many ways and look pretty on the table. Delicious lemon pies are made of the lemon paste or jelly, and also flaky jelly rolls.

—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Floor Cushions.—During these Summer days when it is too warm and one feels too languid to do much but fancy work, it is well to begin some little things for what seems now the far away holidays. A very pretty present for a housekeeper are the convenient floor cushions for the feet, or to sit down upon before low book-shelves, etc. These may be made by taking a square of serge or oatmeal cloth for the upper surface of the cover, and basting upon it a strip of velveteen or cloth of a bright color upon which is traced a bold pattern of ivy leaves, begonia or vine leaves. Chain-stitch the outlines and veining, then cut away near the stitching. Be careful not to cut too close. This forms the top. The under part of the cushion cover may be made of fashion drapery, cretonne, or any other of the numerous cheap materials that can be purchased now. The cushion itself must of course be made of some strong material, and may be stuffed with feathers or hair. A pretty cord around the edge makes a nice finish.—ED.

Baby Afghan.—Crochet in afghan stitch five stripes, one of black, two of purple and two of gold. Crochet together with black and white. Use black for center stripe; embroider shaded pink and red rose buds and green leaves. Upon the purple, which comes next, put [illegible]

[illegible]

Instead of a black stripe for the center, have [illegible] with pale blue each side, [illegible]

and the outer stripes of a dark shade of sage-green. Crochet together with old gold and cardinal, using the first with the garnet and blue and the last with the blue and sage-green. The colors for the embroidery must of course be chosen with reference to its ground work. The stripes may also be made of a delicate pink for the center, pale blue each side and cardinal for the outer ones.—ED.

French Lace.—Cast on 13 stitches.—K means knit; o, over; n, narrow. 1st row: k 3 plain, o, n, k 2 plain, o, n, k 4 plain. 2d row: k 2 plain, thread over 3 times, k 2 plain, o, n, k 2 plain, o, n, k 3 plain. 3d row; k 5 plain, o, n, k 2 plain, o, n, k 1 plain, purl 1, k 1 plain, purl 1, k 2 plain. 4th row: k 8 plain, o, n, k 2, o, n, k 3. 5th row: k 5, o, n, k 2 plain, o, n, k 6 plain. 6th row: k 10, o, n, k 2 plain, o, n, k 1 plain. 7th row: k 3, o, n, k 2 plain, o, n, k 8 plain. 8th row: cast off 4 stitches, k 12 plain.

A Fragment.

Mother! 'Tis the Sabbath day!
'Tis the hour to rest and pray;
But to write to "Mother," too,
I deem it not a sin, do you?

In the West, the cloudless West,
Silent—'tis a place for rest!
Soundless—all but now the song
Of the blackbird rings; and long
Through the day the silver note
From the meadow fairy's throat.

Clear the sky, and cloudless, too,
Robed in heaven's richest blue,
Stands the sun, his kingly pow'r
Strength'ning, deep'ning every hour.

Hills and vales in light ascent,
Softly toward the mountains leant;
And the riv'lets, eddying run,
Dancing, sparkling in the sun;
And the soft, sweet prairie flow'rs
Well might deck an Eden's bow'rs.

On a hill my cot is plac'd,
Toward the peaceful river fac'd;
Where with noiseless grace they meet
At the weeping willow's feet.

And the parting teardrops rest
On his golden-sanded breast;
Still it lightly glides along,
Murm'ring ever its sweet song.

—WILLIMINA L. M. ARMSTRONG.

Correspondence.

A NEW COMER.—May I be allowed to enter and say a few words in THE HOUSEHOLD?

We lovers of the harmless amusement of dancing feel that a terrible blow has been dealt us by "Geo. Benham," who comes to the front and wields his mighty pen greatly to our detriment in the advancement of the lofty and conclusive argument that "E. A. Round expresses his views upon the subject in the minutest detail, and that all right-minded people share his sentiments!" That is taking rather strong grounds, and I must admit, classes me with the wrong-minded, fools and lunatics I suppose; but should it ever come to pass that I wrap myself up in several thicknesses of impenetrable conceit, and make myself ridiculous by proclaiming to the world that I am right and that all who are opposed to me are in an advanced stage of idiocy, I hope my so-called brains will be removed and a grain of mustard seed placed in their stead.

What would be thought of a man who would rise upon the floor of lofty and dignified debate and proclaim that he had just made the startling and very important discovery that he had sentiments upon the subject under discussion, that they had been fully expressed by some former speaker (one who had said scarcely more than a dozen words) and that all who entertained contrary opinions, were in a very unsound state of mind? Were he a man of quite moderate mental capacity, he would be sneered at and ironically complimented upon his argument. Were he a man of more natural ability his friends would say he was suffering from temporal aberration of mind and express great hopes that it might be transitory.

Not being personally acquainted with the Indiana gentleman, I am not prepared to say which alternative is the better applicable to his case, but I really hope if he has occasion to make himself heard again, he will have more respect for other people's views and preferences.

I am a moderate dance-goer, and so far as I know, am none the less thought of for my fondness for such pastime. Dancing, according to my views upon the question, is not necessarily conducive to evil results; it is just what we make it. If we attend select parties, or public balls to which none but respectable people are admitted, we are no more subjecting ourselves to evil and corrupt influences than when we attend the social or the prayer meeting. But the beer garden, the balls to which "all are invited to attend," and all places of amusement that are accompanied with bar-rooms should only be patronized by those who cannot go elsewhere.

As neither "E. A. Rounds" nor "Geo. Benham" have brought charges against the pleasant, and in my opinion harmless pastime, I have none to refute; but can say that so far as my experience goes, dancing indulged in with moderation and discrimination has its good without its evil results.—CORN.

MORE ABOUT MATRIMONY.—"But from the beginning of the creation, God made them male and female."

From the above Scripture we learn that in the very act of creation God embodied the idea of marriage. He made them male and female, with the divine intention that marriage should exist. And by still maintaining the race as divided into two sexes he shows that marriage is a permanent and natural institution. As he made one for one, and no more, so the marriage of a single man with a single woman is a law of the race. And since, by some mysterious law, the two sexes are perpetually preserved in an approximate equality in point of numbers it is plain that the permanent marriage of one man with one woman is the permanent and universal law of nature.

The tie of man and wife is stronger than that of parent and child—hence as the latter maintains its tie upon the heart during life, should be indissoluble and should not be entered into slightly or rashly, for it involves all the happiness there is in this life, and much of that which is to come.

This union of the sexes demands, first, congeniality of feeling and disposition; second, equality of rank or standing in life; third, equality of temper; fourth, similarity of acquirements; fifth, suitability in age; sixth, intimate acquaintance. It should also be a union of religious feelings and opinions. First, because religion is more important than anything else; second, because it will give more happiness and enjoyment in the married life than anything else; third, because where only one is pious there is danger that religion will be obscured and blighted; fourth, because no other thought is so painful as that of eternal separation; fifth, because it is heathenish, and brutal, to partake the gifts of God in a family and offer no thanksgiving, and inexpressibly wicked to live from day to day as if there were no God, no heaven, no hell; sixth, because death is near and nothing will soothe the pangs of parting but the hope of meeting in the resurrection of the just. Therefore we would say in the close of this article to all men who are contemplating matrimony be candid, be earnest, be truthful, and select the daughter of a truly good and noble mother. Never marry but for love, and be sure what you love is lovely. Remember, it was never designed by the Creator of worlds that woman should be a mere toy or slave of man, but He has based the true relation of the sexes on the eternal foundation of truth, right, honor, and love. To ennoble the house and family by raising woman to her true position is essential to the stability and progress of Christ's Kingdom, as one of purity and spiritual worth. By making marriage indissoluble He has proclaimed the equal rights of woman and man, and in this has given the charter of nobility to the mothers of the world.—J. E. M., Shanghai, Ind.

ADVICE WANTED.—I would like to ask you a question or two, and have no doubt it will be to the satisfaction of others in a similar predicament. I have a friend whose first husband had a house and lot deeded to him in fee simple. Her second husband contends that he holds the same right in the property that her first husband had. She has been married to her last husband 12 years, and he has been receiving and using the rent, altho wealthy and his wife often without even the comforts of life. You will very much oblige me by information as to how she should act under the circumstances As they live very unhappily she hopes to recover the rent already paid.—L. B. L.

SCHOOL MATTER.—I have been reading THE HOUSEHOLD with greater interest for the last few months than ever before, and especially that which is said in regard to schools. I am a teacher, and am interested in all improvements. I think it very nice to hear from teachers on the subject of teaching. As to governing a school, I do not think any rules can be laid down for all to follow; but one thing is sure, you must gain the confidence of your pupils if you wish them to respect you, and to do this you must place confidence in them. As for whispering, I think it should be allowed to a certain extent, and that extent as far as necessary. I do not have half the trouble to keep my pupils from whispering when I tell them that I will make no rule against it if they will whisper only when necessary. If a school room were full of teachers how many could, or would, sit two or three hours without speaking?

Like "Wisconsin Teacher," I would say we must create an interest. To do this there must be an interest on the part of the teacher rather than to put in full time and get his pay. I would say to "Center Teacher" that I find that grammar taught orally is learned easier and without the dread some scholars have of that study when the use of a text book is adopted. Let us hear from more teachers. C. E. Hibbs, you are very kind. I think we would all like to hear about Idaho and receive specimens. Let us hear from you through the HOUSEHOLD again.—K. K.

INTERESTING QUESTIONS.—Friends—will not the friends that have had experience give advice to others, pointing out the rocks that dashed their barks of happiness to pieces? I am not married nor engaged and do not care to be, if I get a wife like the one "Young Girl" describes, or be in trouble like my friend John who wants your advice. John has courted and won the consent of one of those modest (too modest) girls that are "born to blush unseen" and while John considers the betrothal as sacred as the marriage vow, Bessie does not and will not allow John the privilege of kissing her good night, and claims that the magic words spoken by some Rev. D. D. allows him such a liberty. Now John, poor fellow, is willing to forego even kissing, if he thought it wrong, but some of the fellows in the same "fix" say their girls allow them that privilege, so John is getting morbid and thinks of breaking off the engagement, thinking if she has no confidence in him she does not love him, and this couple "whose hearts (ought to) beat as one" will soon be far apart. One malicious fellow intimated that Bessie had been deceived by some one and that made her cautious. John rejected that with scorn but he is very unhappy. Let him have your advice before he "makes or mars" his whole future.

Sisters, give the young men a chance. Your advice to us on courtship, what we should do, and what is expected of us, would be read with interest, as coming from ones who ought to know. You warn girls from marrying us when intemperate or dissipated, and to beware of dancing. Now tell us, what kind of girls to beware of, and how one can tell when a girl has a bad temper, for all are pleasant enough before marriage; tell us what are our rights, for we do not appear to have many, and when we should demand them, and oblige one that wants a helpmate but dare not invest until he understands the subject better.

So much advice to wives made me look around my married friends to see if I could find husbands whose wives used them "likewise." I find many. One husband stays away from home because his home is not tidy, his children dirty. Another because his wife is too clean and scolds if he makes any dirty marks on the floor; he thinks it a positive luxury to get on a box or board where he can not hurt nor dirty anything. Another wife does not stay at home much herself. One big man I know is unhappy the way he his feelings. He married a little "bit" of a woman with a gladiator spirit, and looks, but he is too frightened to analyze she rules. He comes and goes at her command like some slave. If one speaks he will glance over his shoulder as if he expected to see the——his wife.

One of my friends, however, I know is happy in his marriage, but if he has to spend one evening away his wife would not object or find fault; but, with a pleasant face, helps him on with his coat and when he returns does not tell how lonely she has been. He finds home so pleasant that he is never away only on business, and he was a wild one when single. His wife lets him smoke in every room in the house, if he cares to, preferring to have her husband, if the lace curtains are smoked. He is made to understand that he can do as he may please. His rights are observed. She entertains, as before marriage, with reading, games, or pleasant conversation, and if any of his friends call, makes them welcome. I never meet him going home but what he has some pleasant offering for her, flowers, fruit or books. Heaven send more like her, but she has no sisters, and the goodness (for she is not pretty) may not extend to the cousins. Men do not like restraint; let them come and go at pleasure, and if home is made pleasant they will prefer it to any other place. I asked a bachelor friend if he intended to marry and his answer was: "I don't know, I am tired of these boarding houses, and if I could get a wife that would make as pleasant a home as my darling old gray-haired mother made for us before she died, I would marry to-day. But look at R— (the husband with the little tyrant.) No! No!" You see such an example frightens us.

Don't be too hard on your husbands, Sisters of the HOUSEHOLD. Their shoulders are broad, but do not blame them with everything that goes wrong.—ELMER.

SCHOOL GIRL'S LETTER.—Well, I have concluded to write to THE HOUSEHOLD. Such a wild thought had never entered my brain, until I read Mr. ——'s (I forget his name) article on "dancing." I am only a very young school girl, live in a small country town, have red hair, and am noted for speaking out the first thing which enters my mind, and am, all things taken into consideration, one of the "stray sheep." But in regard to Mr ——, I admit I was surprised when I read the above mentioned article. Why, what and who are you, Mr. ——? Are you a minister, and are you married, if so, have you daughters, and do you permit them to attend these nice little "kissing parties?" Or, perchance, you are one of these dear, innocent, old bachelors, whose dancing and kissing party times are over?

Do you smoke or chew Mr. ———? Or perhaps both. You know there are a few men (?) in the world who do. Men who profess to be Christians, and that is another one of the many ways of which you spoke, to "praise the Lord."

Did you ever, now truly, attend a dance, and didn't you like it? I mean, did you not think it a nice and graceful amusement? Well I have. Now you dear, innocent, old soul, don't stare at me in that wise. Yes, I have, although but a school girl, attended several, and think myself not much the worse for it; and I have——yes I'll finish it, played "seven up" a great many times, and think it capital fun; but I fear I am straying from my subject, but I believe card playing and dancing both get occasional "hits" from their enemies. But to my subject.

I will relate to Mr. —— a little incident: A few weeks ago I heard a minister remark that any person who danced would be damned and burn forever, etc.; and I heard the same minister run down and slander, while in the pulpit, three different denominations of religion. Which, dear friends, do you think the more wicked, slander or dancing? I think there are a great many people who are, or claim to be, Christians, who commit much greater crimes than to attend a good, social dance—such as gossipping, talking, slandering, and using the common phrase "They say." What think you, my friends? Speak up. "Rob Roy," let us hear from you.—FAY HAMILTON.

FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—In the HOUSEHOLD for June 8, "Runion Compton" asks for the State possessing the best climate for consumptives. I would recommend him to try Arizona. I came here two years ago from Southern California, in the first stages of consumption, and think that I have entirely recovered, at least I have been able to do hard work for the past year, without feeling any bad effects from it, except a growing appetite, and have been freed from the cough that troubled me so much on the coast.

It is very healthful here and pleasant, except during the months of July, August and September, when it gets pretty hot, but the heat does not seem to affect us here as it does in the East, for sunstroke is almost unknown, although we work in the broiling sun during the hottest days without suffering. I will freely give any information which I may possess concerning this Territory as an asylum, and will only be too glad if I can assist some victim to free himself from this dread disease.—A. P. WALBRIDGE, Casa Grande, Arizona.

MORE ABOUT STEPMOTHERS.—I notice Mrs. L. T. F. in speaking of stepmothers seems to commend their goodness (?) to the world without making even one exception as though they were perfect creatures and could not do wrong. God bless the stepmothers who treat their stepchildren with kindness and in return receive merited respect, love and obedience. Generally when a stepmother enters a family the children are called together and informed that *this is their mamma now* and if they don't mind her they'll "catch it" and so the poor little timid, defenseless things look upon her as one whom they must fear and obey, and how can a child (or anyone) fear and love at the same time. I would as soon try to dip the Atlantic dry with a fork as try to love a person whom I fear.

I am acquainted with good stepmothers and I am and have been acquainted with terribly bad ones. Mamma and I used to visit one of the last named for the sake of the poor little bruised subjects that she tyrannized over day and night. There was a baby about one year old to take care of when she went into the family as mother and whenever she had occasion to wash him she would divest him of his clothes take him to the pump put him in a tub and pump water over his poor little frame until the action of the water saved her the trouble of using her hands. She would do this when the thermometer stood at 30. She would whip them until (there were several children) the floor would have to be washed off to hide the blood stains that fell from their backs. She would kill the young chicks and then tell their father they did it in order to get him to whip them. She shut a cat in the cupboard one night in which had been placed some roasted chickens for the next days journey to Town. She told the father that R— did it. Of course he believed her. The poor girl dare not open her mouth in defense, so he took her in the kitchen procured the blacksnake whip and began to give vent to his rage by cutting the girl's back in gashes at every blow; she at last fell to the floor senseless (for he dealt her a blow on the head with the heavy end.) He told his wife with an oath he guessed he had killed her and it took three long hours of skilful work to bring her to consciousness.

I could relate hundreds of other as tyrannical deeds if time and space would allow. I want to say right here that a better father or happier family was no where to be found until that female demon entered it. Her own little girl told me it was the happiest day she ever saw when they told her her mother was dead (as her mean disposition killed her at last) for she would sometimes wreak her vengeance out on her own children too. I will conclude by saying stepmothers love your stepchildren and they will love you and do nothing to displease you. I have seen it tried.—ROXIE.

OUR OWN opinion is that the above is an exceptional case, and that it would have been easy enough for the man to have found out that the woman was a brute before marrying her, if he had exercised the caution every man is bound to use in selecting some one to care for his dead wife's children. Another thing. Any man who could be influenced or persuaded to treat his own daughter with such infamous brutality does not deserve to live, and we must be permitted to doubt the assertion that he was ever a good father. He may have maintained a respectable degree of self-control before the world, but inside he was chock full of meanness always, and in our opinion that was what killed his first wife. No good woman could live long with a man who could whip a girl like that.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Inquiries.

Will the editor, or any of the readers of THE HOUSEHOLD Department, be pleased to answer in said department of BLADE what will relieve, or cure what is known as, "Phthisical breathing." I have a child that is a sufferer therefrom, we have tried some remedies, but that which eased at first, is of no effect now.—J. T., W. Va.

I wish to ask "Eskridge" Wabanse, Kan., for directions for her knitted bedspread as I wish to knit one. I have a shell pattern for one very pretty, but not so elaborate as hers?

Will "Prairie Flower" tell us how to make ginger bread (old fashioned)?—OREGON.

WE think our friend would do well to subscribe for the BLADE and then she would not miss any numbers as she evidently has, from some of the question she asks, which have been already answered.—ED.

I saw in the BLADE of July 6, a recipe for removing hair from the face. Is it necessary to be particular as to the amount of each of the ingredients used? Will it have the same effect if the parts to which it is applied have been shaved several times? Is the application of said recipe likely to prove injurious?—L. D.

All that is necessary as to quantity is to use enough of each ingredient to make a smooth paste. It will make no difference if the parts have been shaved several times. You need to be careful not to rub the surrounding skin, altho the bad effects would be only temporary. It might cause it to look red and inflamed if the depilatory was used too freely.—ED.

I think "Bessie's" curtains must be pretty. I would like to make some like them if they would "do up." I wish she would tell us how many yards of cretonne it takes, and how to make the footstool by covering cans?—TWENTY-THREE.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mrs. B. G. has plainly stated in letter in BLADE of June 22, that she does not wish to answer any inquiries in regard to Incubator, I come to ask her if she will be so kind as to send plan of Incubator or the address of party from whom she got instructions to me by mail and I will send stamps to pay for time and postage. Letters addressed as follows will reach me.—Box 149, Rosita, Colo.

I would like very much to open a correspondence with the HOUSEHOLD and get some information about raising birds and how to keep them from getting lice. I have tried every way that I know and have failed to get rid of them.—MRS. LEHEM, Princeton, Ind.

I would like to inquire through the HOUSEHOLD if any one knows a sure remedy for a little brown scale or bug which infests roses and oleanders and ivies in particular and most any other plant in general, called, I think, the mealy bug, but am not certain?—MRS. J. W. BLAKE, Viequa, Vernon Co., Wis.

Will the editor or some reader of the BLADE tell me of an application that will remove pimples and blackheads from the face without injury?—A READER.

Would you like to hear from Texas. I am a reader of the BLADE and Texas is my home. I live where the long moss grows and the birds sing. It is the garden spot of the world.—TEXAS ROSE.

We shall be glad to hear from you if you have something of interest to say to the HOUSEHOLD.—ED.

Will the editor, or the writer signed "Georgia Helliboro, Oregon," give me full address and I will readily pay postage for corresponding and send her fancy work for directions to weave hair guards. I will give her directions for hair flowers too, if desired. Her article, I think, was in the number of April 6. Can some sister tell me where to get knitting patterns for pillow shams?—MRS. R. J. GORE, Litchfield, Montgomery County, Ill.

Answers to Inquiries.

If "Inquirer" will pare those warts as closely as can be borne, and remove all the roots they can, (I know it hurts), and and apply the milk of the common milkweed, tie a leaf of the same on the wart, and leave on a day and night, I think they will be pleased with the result. It may be necessary to renew the application as it becomes dry. I have tried this simple remedy, and know other cases that it has cured.—A READER.

I see "Lady Reader" of the BLADE wants to know how to pack butter. My experience has taught me the best way is to salt to suit your taste, and work all the water out; then roll in rolls or prints, wrap each roll separately in a cloth, put a thick layer of salt in your jar, then a layer of butter, then a layer of salt. Be sure to get the salt so that one layer of butter does not touch the other, and finish by putting a thick layer of salt on top. In this way butter may be packed in Summer while cheap, and taken out in Winter fresh and nice. Be sure and use dry salt.—KATIE.

My mother has been troubled for years with the piles, and will be much obliged if "La Cygne" will give her recipe.—MRS. W. PIERCE, Greene, R. I.

If "Mrs. J. H." will send me her address I will send her a recipe that is a *sure cure.*—MARY L. DRYER, Lowell, Ill.

As the request for a recipe for canning tomatos in glass has not been given, will say to the sister I was successful last year with eight quarts by removing all the skin from ripe tomatos and cooking ½ hour in a porcelain kettle, removing while boiling hot into glass jars with ladle, and screwing up air-tight. After cooling in kitchen remove to cellar.—E. E. KURTZ.

J. C., Monroe, Wisconsin, writes to know how to obtain a copy of "Old Dr. Carlin's Recipes." The book is sold only by subscription, but if there is no agent in his neighborhood, write to the BLADE Office for a copy. The price is $2.—ED.

Recipes.

Excellent Pie Crust Without Any Shortening.—Three pts. of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, 1 teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, dissolved. Mix the flour with milk instead of water to a soft dough; 1 teaspoonful of salt.—MARY W. MCGARR, Pittsburg, Pa.

Cookies—Mrs. "E. A. B." asks for a recipe for cookies. I will send one that I know to be excellent: One cupful butter, 1 cupful thick sour cream, 2 cupfuls of sugar, 2 eggs and 1 teaspoonful of soda; flavor or not.—MRS. C. M. SMITH.

Salt Rheum.—½ carbolic acid, ½ glycerine. Bathe the parts affected. I once had it very bad and a few applications cured me entirely.—FRONTIER GIRL.

Itch.—Yellowdock scraped finely, that is the outside of the root, fried in fresh butter or lard for about two hours, then strain; add sulphur and apply to affected parts for about a week.—ROSA MAY.

To Remove Corns.—Wrap around the corn white cotton batting, which has never been washed, and keep it constantly wet with olive oil.

Cure for Bunions.—Treatment: This should commence with a warm bran poultice, continue for 1 or 2 hours, so as to soften the cuticle of the part; a piece of lint wet in the extract of lead is then to be applied cold around the toe, and the lint moistened from time to time with more of the extract. In a few hours all inflamation will have subsided; and if care be taken not to repeat the pressure, but use a large boot or shoe, the bunion will be cured.

Another Recipe for Bunion.—A plaster of Burgundy pitch should be kept over a bunion, or a piece of lint or linen rag wetted with a strong solution of salammoniac, to be kept on constantly wet. Afterward apply a poultice of house leak and ground ivy dipped in cider vinegar.

Catarrh Snuff.—Scotch snuff, 1 oz.; chloride of lime, dried and pulverized, 1 rounded teaspoonful; mix and bottle, corking tightly. Also at same time smoke dried mullen in a new clay pipe, which has never had tobacco in.

A Cure for Erysipelas.—A poultice of raw mashed cranberries have often cured erysipelas; so also is blood rood pounded and soaked in cider vinegar a cure for erysipelas; dry rye flour is a good thing to apply in cases of erysipelas.—MRS MARY MCGARR, Pittsburg, Pa.

Soft Cookies.—Two cupfuls of sugar, 1 cupful of butter, 3 eggs, 1 cupful of sour milk, ½ nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful of saleratus—or just enough to sweeten the milk, 1 heaping teaspoonful of baking powder; flour enough to work as soft as you can; roll; sprinkle with granulated sugar; roll again so the sugar will not fall; bake quickly. Do not think I have made a mistake about the baking powder; it will improve sour milk biscuit as well. If this escapes the waste basket will come again.—MRS. Z. C. H.

Business and Sentiment.

Burlington Hawkeye.

At the time when the Nantucket whaling trade was at its zenith a sperm whaler from that port, in the Pacific, had the misfortune to lose the black cook. Now, while this important functionary lay on the plank, in the gangway, shrouded in his canvas cover, sewed up by the sailmaker ready for burial, and all the ship's company were mustered around the rude bier, save the lookout man aloft (for the skipper had an eye to business), the captain engaged with all due gravity reading the burial service, the ship's bell solemnly tolling, and all the air filled with the solemnity of the moment, a loft's man, suddenly discovering the spout of a whale, sang out, lustily, "T-h-e-r-e she blows!" Before the lookout had time to repeat the ever-welcome words the now excited skipper dropped his book, seized his glass and jumped into the rigging, bounded aloft at a 15 knot rate. His glass soon proved the truth of the lookout's cry, and from his lofty perch the skipper bellowed out as only a sailor can:

"Knock off tolling the bell!"
"Clear away the boats!"
"Heave that nigger overboard!"
——and they hove him

How Vanderbilt Drives Maud S.

Cleveland Herald.

"I suppose Vanderbilt has a right to do as he pleases with his stock," said a gentleman who had lately spent a week or two in New York and who takes an interest in fast horses, to a *Herald* representative yesterday, "but the American public generally will be sorry to learn of the manner in which he is managing that great favorite, Maud S. I saw him driving her a few days ago, and it was clearly evident that he was spoiling her. He drives her like a Jehu, no matter what the condition of the roads may be, and pulls and hauls the mare about much as a hack driver might be expected to do with a less royal team. I was sorry to see it. I was told that he was not only spoiling her gait, but spoiling her temper as well, and you know what an excellent reputation Maud used to have on account of her kind disposition. I would rather see Vanderbilt stick to his railroad stock."

Mummies are the only well behaved persons who are now left in Egypt.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Our Young Folks.

For the Blade Young Folks.

A BIRD'S ADVICE.

BY ELEANOR BIRD.

Come, children, a story I'll tell,
That an idle wind brought to me,
How a sparrow's soft nest, hidden well,
Was placed 'neath a shady tree.
Little Dick had been robbing this dainty nest,
When the strangest thing happened that could
be guessed.

The pretty, smooth eggs, one, two, three,
He had gathered in torn straw hat,
And holding them on his knee
To admire them, down he sat,
When a larger bird with a worm in its bill,
Hopped beside him and stood quite still.

Till dropping the worm it cried out plain,
In loud, clear tones, "Do think! Do think!"
"Do think! do think!" it said again;
"Shame! shame! not a single wink
Of refreshing sleep could I ever know,
If I dreamed *my* children so naughty would
grow."

Then the little boy's heart began
To beat faster in affright,
And the chubby cheeks under their tan,
Faded from red to white,
And putting the eggs once more in their place,
He hied him home with a quickened pace,

To ask his mother the birdie's name,
Ah, often by field and wood,
Or grassy lanes she had heard the same,
And thus readily understood
That the bird that to Dick had said "Do think,"
To others calls only his name, "Chewink!"

"But it could not talk," do you say?
Dear little ones, when you seek
Your pleasure in harmful way,
In such voices does conscience speak;
And I pray you may never outgrow the years,
In which it shall call to listening ears.

Little Harry, and Tom, Ned and Joe,
With your bright faces and restless feet,
When next abroad you wish to go,
Visiting bird homes, quaint and neat,
Be sure that you heed the advice of Chewink,
Of the parent bird's love learn to think." "Do
think!"

A LITTLE SCAMP.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

He's off on a tramp,
Like the little scamp
That he is, for we did not bind him;
And with hurrying feet
Up and down the street
We've followed, but can not find him.

There are gypsies about,
Who will steal him, no doubt,
And keep him in horrible places;
And changing his name,
Our darling will claim,
Who misses our fond embraces.

The dear little scamp,
What made him decamp
In this way, without any warning?
He can not speak plain,
And we've sought him in vain,
Why, ever since yesterday morning.

He was saucy and pert,
And will surely get hurt
In some way of his comical capers;
And hoping to get
Our runaway pet,
We've advertised him in the papers.

We've mentioned his size,
The color of his eyes,
And his hair—'twas a beautiful yellow;
An offered reward,
All we could afford,
To whoever restores the dear fellow.

His meals he will take
Very nicely, and cake
He is almost as fond of as candy.
If he crosses your track,
Won't you please bring him back?
He's a dog, and he answers to—Dandie.

—*Harper's Young People.*

DID ETHEL SEE THE QUEEN?

BY ELIOT M'CORMICK.

Ethel will always insist, not only that she saw the Queen, but that the Queen spoke to her. Her father smiles whenever she tells the story, and her brother Jack, who is three years older than Ethel and of course a great deal wiser, openly laughs at the idea. "As if Queen Victoria would speak to our Ethel!" he is accustomed to remark, "even if Ethel did see her, which is quite unlikely." But Ethel nevertheless, holds stoutly to her belief, and continues to tell the story to any one who wants to hear it and who is not too openly a sceptic.

They were all in England, as it happened, last Summer, and for one of the excursions went to Windsor Castle. The Queen, they were told, was away, so that they might go through the state apartments, which one may not do when her majesty is at home. The bookseller, however, who furnished them with tickets was not sure but that she might come back that afternoon; so they went directly to the door of admission, lest by leaving it till after they had seen the Queen's expected return, received them politely, and leading the way up-stairs proceeded to show them through the long series of elegant rooms. It was in one of the largest and stateliest of them that Ethel found herself separated from her father and mother and Jack. She had been looking at the picture of the family of George III., and did not notice out of which door the party had gone. In her uncertainty, she chose the one opposite to that which they had taken, and leading, though she did not know it, in the direction of the Queen's private apartments. She had not gone far before she felt sure that she was wrong; but Ethel was a brave little girl, and pushed on, thinking that in some of the great rooms or wide corridors through which she passed she must find some one who would show her the way out.

Finally, in one of the rooms she heard voices through a half open door. Could it be her own party, she wondered; or was it some of the attendants? At any rate, she would find out. Ethel pushed open the door, closing it carefully behind her, as she had been taught to do, and stood in the room. It was a smaller apartment, than any she had been in, and furnished, she thought, more like their own parlor in New York. In it were two ladies, one young and quite pretty, standing near the table in the middle of the room; the other, seated by the window that looked out toward Windsor forest, an older person with a kindly, motherly face. She must be somebody of consequence, the little girl thought, because she wore such beautiful diamond ear rings and pin. But then Ethel was quite accustomed to diamond ear rings, and did not have any fears of the lady on that account. Indeed, she walked over to where the lady was seated, and bowed in the most polite way.

"If you please," she said, "I'm lost."

Both the ladies surveyed her with a surprised look, and the younger, walking to the side of the room, laid her hand on the bell pull.

"So you are lost, are you?" said the elderly lady, motioning at the same time to the other not to ring the bell.

Ethel nodded cordially.

"Yes," she said; "I don't know how it happened, but we were all in one of the rooms, and then I looked around, and I was all alone."

The lady frowned.

"Visitors to-day!" she exclaimed.

"Oh, it's all right," Ethel hastened to say; "the Queen isn't here, you know. She may be this afternoon, though. I wish I could see the Queen," she added meditatively.

The frown departed from the lady's face, and left in its place a bright, sweet smile. The younger person had already sat down, and was listening attentively to the conversation.

"Well, my dear," said the former, "what would you do if you should see the Queen?"

Ethel was a romantic little girl, and her cheeks flushed with excitement.

"Oh," she said, "I would tell her how perfectly lovely it was, when she was a little girl, and did not know she was going to be a Queen, and met her nice young cousin, you know, and married him——Do you know the Queen?" she asked impulsively, breaking off her sentence.

The lady's eyes were full of tears, and leaning forward she drew the little girl to her side and kissed her.

"My daughter knows the Queen," she said; "but how does it happen that you know so much about her? You are not a little English girl, are you?"

Ethel drew herself up quite proudly, as she always did whenever the subject of nationality was mentioned.

"Oh my, no!" she exclaimed. "I'm a little American girl. We live in New York when I'm at home, and I read Mrs. Oliphant's story, the one that was in Harper's, you know. I wonder if the Queen read that?" she added inquiringly, turning to the stately young lady, of whom, to tell the truth, Ethel was still a little afraid.

But the young lady laughed.

"Why, I read it to her myself," she said.

Ethel's face lighted up with eager interest.

"Did you really?" she asked. "How nice it must be for you to know the Queen! Do you have to wait on her like Miss Burney did?"

"Well, no," smilingly "not altogether."

Ethel's face flushed.

"Why, of course not!" she exclaimed: "Queen Victoria is too good to make anybody wait on her as that horrid old Queen made poor Miss Burney. Wasn't it shocking?" she asked sympathetically.

"Very!" assented the young lady.

"I wish I could see the Queen," Ethel remarked again, with an emphasis on the wish.

"I will tell you how you may see her," observed the young lady quietly.

Ethel danced up and down. "Oh, that would be just too lovely for anything!" she said; "I'd walk from here to London to see her."

"Oh, you needn't do that! All you will have to do is to go down to the Quadrangle about 5 o'clock, and stand near the statue of Charles II., and you will see the queen when she goes out to take her drive."

Ethel's face fell.

"Oh!" she said, "the Queen isn't here to-day, and I shall not be here to-morrow."

"But the Queen may have come back by this afternoon," said the young lady.

"Do you really think she will?" asked Ethel excitedly; "does your mamma think she will?" turning again to the elderly lady.

"Well," said the latter smilingly, "I think myself she will."

"Oh," said Ethel, "if papa and mamma will only stay: But I forgot all about them," she added; "and mamma will be dreadfully worried about me. Would you mind telling me, please, how I may get out? If you will only tell me, I can find the way myself."

The elderly lady motioned with her eyes towards the bell-cord, which the daughter pulled. In a minute another lady entered the room, and having bowed respectfully, stood off at a little distance.

"This lady will show you the way," said Ethel's friend, "and you may kiss me before you go. Lady Jane," addressing the attendant, "take this little girl out through the state apartments, and see that no one else comes in that way."

Ethel looked up distressfully, and her eyes filled with tears.

"Oh, did I do wrong?" she cried. "I did not mean to be rude; I thought it was all free alike—one room looks just like another."

The lady kissed the flushed cheeks.

"My dear," she said tenderly, "you must not blame yourself at all. I am very glad to have seen you. Only I do not want other persons coming in whom I should not be so glad to see. Now you may kiss my daughter, and Lady Jane will show you the way back."

Ethel did as she was bidden, and was quite surprised with the warmth of the young lady's embrace.

"Good-by!" she said meekly as she stood near the door, which Lady Jane had already opened.

Both ladies smiled cordially.

"Good-by, dear," they said.

And then the door was shut, and Ethel found herself with her guide on her way back through the big, lonesome state apartments. The lady, though gracious and kindly, had little to say, and Ethel did not feel nearly as much at home with her as with the two whom she had left, and who were evidently in some way her superiors. It was not long before they came to the guard room, and here to her great joy Ethel discovered her father and mother and Jack, who had been waiting there on the assurance of the guard that she would certainly re-appear.

"O mamma!" Ethel cried excitedly, "I've had such a perfectly lovely time; and Lady Jane was kind enough to show me the way back."

Mrs. Revere bowed.

"We are very much indebted to you," she said, addressing Ethel's guide.

"Indeed it was a pleasure to me," said the lady, smiling; "I hope you have not been alarmed for the little girl. There was no need, she was in good hands."

"One may be sure of that," remarked Mr. Revere politely, "in the palace of the Queen of England."

The lady bowed, and, with one or two more courteous words, Mr. and Mrs. Revere and the children left the apartment and made their way again into the Quadrangle.

"O mamma!" exclaimed Ethel again, when they had got into the open air and out of hearing, "I saw two of the most lovely ladies, and one of them told me that the Queen would be home this afternoon, and that if we stood over there by the statue we would be sure to see her when she went out to take a ride. Mightn't we wait, papa, and go back to London by a late train?"

Mr. Revere looked a little uncertain. He had planned to return by the 4 o'clock train, so as to get in London for dinner. But he was always willing to gratify his children where it could be reasonably done, and so, after deliberating a moment, wisely gave way.

"Well," he said, "I suppose we might as well wait even if we do not see her. It will be a pleasant afternoon, and we can take a fly and drive through Eton to Stoke Pogis, were Gray wrote the 'Elegy,' you know."

And so they did, first having visited the remaining sights of the castle, and taken a very poor lunch at a very high price at one of the inns of the Town. It was nearly 5 o'clock when the shabby old fly, in which they had made their excursion, drew up before the castle gate through which they entered again into the Quadrangle, and took up their place near the statue.

They did not have long to wait. Promptly on the hour, Ethel's quick ears caught the sound of horses' hoofs. In another moment, through the archway on the right of the Quadrangle darted a beautiful carriage drawn by two milk-white horses, and driven by an imposing coachman in livery, by whose side was seated a tall, ungainly looking man with a Scotch cap.

"That is Brown," said Ethel's father: "John Brown, who used to be Prince Albert's body servant; now he attends the Queen."

The carriage drew up before the door at the further right-hand corner of the Quadrangle, above which were two large bay windows opening, as the guard on top of the tower had told them that morning, into the Queen's private apartments. By this time, others had entered the Quadrangle, so that besides Mr. Revere's party there was quite a crowd. Very soon their curiosity was gratified by the sight of some one emerging from the castle door, who opened the door of the carriage and stood by its side.

It was so far off that they could not see either the figures or faces distinctly, but Ethel's father told her that the Queen, if she were there at all, would be the first to enter the carriage; so that when another person came out the door and was seen getting in the barouche, there was no doubt left in Ethel's mind, or for that matter in the minds of anybody else there, that it was the Queen. Then another lady's figure was seen to enter and seat herself by the Queen's side. Then the carriage door shut; the man whom Mr. Revere had taken to be Brown mounted the box; the driver whipped up the horses, and down the hard road towards the archway by which it had entered came the royal equipage. As it turned to go out the gate, though it was still a couple of hundred feet away, she gave a little cry of suprised recognition.

"Why, mamma!" she exclaimed, "it is the very lady whom I saw in the room to-day, and the one sitting by her side is the daughter."

One or two persons who were standing near and overheard the remark, looked curiously down at Ethel's eager face. The carriage had now passed out of sight, and Mrs. Revere was not anxious that her little girl should seem to be claiming acquaintance with royalty.

"Never mind, my dear," she said; "you can tell me about it later."

"Yes," said Mr. Revere, "the show is over, and we will have to hurry to catch our train. You can tell us about it in the cars, Ethel, only I don't imagine you could recognize anybody so far off."

And that always remained Mr. Revere's opinion. Neither he nor Jack could ever be brought to believe that little girl had actually seen the Queen. But Mrs. Revere, I am glad to say, clings as firmly to the story as Ethel herself; and so long as her mother believes it, Ethel is satisfied.

Ethel's principal anxiety is lest she should have been rude.

"Mamma," she said one night when Mrs. Revere was putting her to bed, "what relation was the old Queen whom Miss Burney waited on to Queen Victoria?"

"Why, her grandmother, I believe."

Ethel drew a long breath.

"And just to think, mamma," she said, "I spoke of her as a horrid old thing. What do you suppose the Queen must have thought?"—*July Wide Awake.*

THE WOODBURY OUTRAGE.

A Man Confined Two Years in an Insane Asylum Because he was Philanthropic.

New York Herald.

Professed Christians who try to live according to the principles they avow have reason to be frightened by the developments of the case of Edwin C. Woodbury, who has for two years been in confinement at Bloomingdale as an insane person. Mr. Woodbury, who on Thursday last was set at liberty after being pronounced sane by a special commission and a Sheriff's jury, is a brush manufacturer and a religious man, who several years ago determined to put some of the teachings of Jesus into practice by devoting part of his substance to the improvement of the condition of the poor. He began with some of his employes, a lot of poor boys and girls, for whom he bought new clothes and hired a room where they might be amused and instructed after work hours. One day, about two years ago, he was arrested because his proteges made noises that disturbed another tenant in the building where the meeting room was. He lay in a cell in the Tombs over night, was refused a jury trial in the morning, and several hours later found himself in the Bloomingdale Asylum, in which place he was detained two years in spite of many efforts to obtain justice. That a Police Justice could commit a sane man to an insane asylum is not at all surprising, considering the stupidity and criminal carelessness of many pothouse politicians who are allowed to disgrace the Bench, and that Mr. Woodbury's relatives may have considered the victim crazy because he was philanthropic is not unlikely, for few people have heart enough to comprehend a man who does good deeds for which he does not expect to be paid in one way or another; but if the staff of alleged alienists at Bloomingdale Asylum are so ignorant or careless as to hold a sane man in durance vile for two years there is no possible reason why any two or three people cannot successfully conspire to put any sane man in an asylum and keep him there forever. Several persons seem to deserve public disgrace and punishment for the outrage upon Mr. Woodbury; they are the physicians, if there were any, upon whose professional testimony the Judge made out the commitment, and to these must be added the Bloomingdale physicians who received the man and saw him daily, yet did not perceive that he was sane. And if there was anything irregular about the proceedings at the Tombs Court the Justice should be made to feel heavily the hand of the law that he swore to administer instead of set at naught. What are the names?

DEATH BY HANGING.

How it is Produced and the Sensations Attending it.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"When a man is hanged," said Dr. J. S. Jewett, the expert on insanity and diseases of the brain, this morning, "the effect produced depends, in many cases, on the breaking of the neck. In, perhaps, a large majority of cases the neck is broken. This breaking of the neck consists of the tearing asunder of the vertebræ next the skull, called the atlas, from the next lower vertebræ, called the axis. The neck is weakest at this point, and generally dislocates there in hanging, if the neck gives way. When the neck breaks the spinal cord, which passes up behind the pivot of the axis, is not necessarily torn asunder, but is merely jerked and shocked. This shock is communicated to the lower part of the brain, a connection between the brain and the spinal cord, called the medulla, which chiefly supplies nerve force to the heart and lungs, so that as soon as the neck is broken in this way the heart and lungs soon cease to work."

"Do they not cease at once?"

"They do not, or at any rate the heart does not. They derive a supply of nerve force from the spinal cord, and hence may operate freely for a short time after the shock is received."

"How about consciousness and sensation?"

"In many, and perhaps most cases, they are suspended entirely and instantly. This is learned both by experimentation on the lower animals and by the experience of human beings, who have received injuries to that part of the brain and recovered. There is nothing that a physician could be more certain of than that, as soon as the neck is broken by hanging, all sensation and consciousness cease."

"Is that true in cases in which there is trembling, twitching and struggling?"

"Yes; just as true as when there is none."

"And suppose the neck does not break?"

"In that case there is confused consciousness for a time, but probably not much pain. The breath being shut off the oxydation of the blood ceases, and the carbonized or impure blood is carried immediately all over the system and into the brain. The effect of this is the same as if the hanged man were under the influence of a hypnotic or an anæsthetic."

"Is the hypnotic effect instantaneous?"

"No. It takes a few minutes for unconsciousness."

"And in the meanwhile what?"

"In the meanwhile we have good reason to believe the sensation, after a short time at least, is very similar to the pleasurable sensation experienced by drowning persons. The ears are filled with variable and probably not unpleasant sounds, and the eyes with brilliant and beautiful colors. The brighter colors, the red and blue, for example, gradually deepen as time passes, and then fade away to unconsciousness."

"How is this ascertained?"

"It has been abundantly proved by the experience of people who have been partially hanged and resuscitated. I do not mean to say, however, that all men who are hanged have precisely the same experience. It is possible that in some cases excessive and pleasurable amatory feelings may be produced. But in a general way what I have described is the experience of all strangled people."

"Where the man is strangled or apoplexy is produced?"

"Yes, sometimes apoplexy is produced. Aside from the hypnotic effect of impure blood there is a congestion of the brain. The veins which are on the exterior of the neck are entirely closed by the rope, while the arteries, which lie deeper, are only partially closed. The blood, therefore, flows into the head, but cannot return. If any of the blood vessels break, then apoplexy takes place."

Preserving Effects of Oil.

[illegible]

Men dying of weakened organs, or having about them other evidences of early dissolution, [illegible] to advanced age in almost every [illegible] where the disabled man has been appointed to a Government place

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Farmers and Farm Help.

As there are "books and books"—meaning good and bad ones—so there are "men and men." Some farmers never have any trouble with their help, and the farm work moves as steadily and with as little friction as clock-work; others are incessantly in trouble and everything goes wrong. We are acquainted with men who are laborers by the month or year on the farm, and who make their employers' interests their own. They work as well when the "boss" is away as when he is near, and, in everything they do, they consider how they would act if in their employer's position. There are others, also, who labor simply for the money they receive; they have no interest in the work, but listen with a keen ear for the dinner horn and watch for the setting of the sun. To do the work somehow—not necessarily well—is the principle which governs them.

The farmer who is particular as to whom he employs; who has the bargain well understood; who pays well, pays willingly and pays promptly; who appreciates good service and fairly fulfils his part of the agreement, need have little fear of being troubled by his help. For such employers there is always some one to offer service; such employers are sought by "hired men," and in nine cases out of 10, satisfaction is mutual. But, unfortunately, not all employers are thus careful as to whom they hire or how they treat their help. They select from the "rough scuff" class, from tramps and those who never had a steady situation, simply because they can hire them for 25 cents less per day though, in reality, they receive a half-dollar per day less in return services. The usual result is that the farmer has to oversee all his work personally, look after the implements when not in use, go here and go there to give instructions, and thus lose largely his own time which, with intelligent, industrious help, could be elsewhere more profitably employed. In fact, each is intent on getting the most possible from the other, neither having the welfare of the other at heart. Such a condition of things is neither agreeable nor profitable.

We are aware that the same differences are liable to arise between employers and employed in other occupations, but the effects are more striking and more noticeable on the farm than in the work-shop or store where the routine of duty is more easily marked and the labor is more mechanical in its nature. Farm work can never be reduced to such exactness in detail that the workman can perform it satisfactorily unless he is thoroughly interested in it, and in hearty sympathy with his employer. So much for the hired hand, and on the other hand, to keep this interest alive, there must be on the part of the employer the approval and appreciation of work faithfully done.

But there is something more in this than the bare facts of work well done and well remunerated. There is a genuine satisfaction on the part of both employer and employe, and the resultant happiness which accrues to the men themselves and to their respective families, is a thing to be sought for and prized. But when the men are continually at "loggerheads," their families feel the reactive influence, and even society is, in a degree, affected adversely by it. Whatever, then, will bring about mutual contentment and good-will among farmers and their help should be fostered, and while "hired men" are fallible, the farmer should remember that it is largely in his power to make their mutual relations agreeable.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Farming at the "Front."

Never before have there been so many people of all classes taking a strong, direct, personal interest in the agricultural situation and prospects. Business men, bankers, capitalists, stock brokers, merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, operates, and day-laborers even, are watching the daily bulletins and reports of the weather, with especial reference to how it is affecting the growing wheat, corn, and oats, and the further planting of corn. Never before have they seen so clearly that farming is the real basis of all other business, and that upon it rests the prosperity of the country. They now comprehend the fact that it was the good crops of 1879, 1880 and 1881, from the export of which we received so many hundreds of millions of dollars from other lands, which changed the financial depression of 1873, and the years following, into a prosperous activity extending through all branches of trade and manufacture. Every extra bushel of wheat or corn, or pound of meat, cheese and butter that went to market helped to turn the scale. The hundreds of millions of bushels of grain that came from the interior to the seaboard, gave profitable employment to the railroads. These bought and used more cars, more iron, more steel, and the makers of these, from head director to the lowest laborer, received more wages and more constant employment, and they purchased more freely those articles that go to supply the necessities and comforts of every day life. This stimulated and increased the mercantile trade, and made heavier demands upon all kinds of manufactured commodities. The farmer who received the proceeds were able to reduce debts upon their farms; to buy more and better implements; to pay up their store debts, and to buy more freely from the merchants. The merchants and shop keepers were in turn able to pay up their debts to wholesale houses, brokers in manufactures, and importers, and to buy larger stocks of goods for cash or on short credits. The carrying these goods increased the transportation business, and stimulated the building of five to ten thousand miles of new railroads per year.

This brief glance at some points shows the great and far-reaching influence of prosperity to farmers. On the other hand, the unfavorable Winter and Spring and the Summer drouths of 1881 cut down the surplus wheat and corn and meat and dairy products and cotton, may score score millions in value. This of course diminished exports, and has started gold abroad; it has decreased the ability of farmers, and all classes of workers, to buy goods and manufactures. The decline in the demand for iron and steel, and the fall in prices, prevent the payment of the wages asked for, and there is now prevailing one of the greatest "strikes" ever known in this country, of laborers who demand higher pay to meet the increased cost of living, due in part to the advance in breadstuffs, consequent upon the lessened crops of last year. Is it any wonder that this state of things has opened the eyes and enlightened the understanding of that half of the people who are not engaged in agriculture, and who have hitherto been inclined to look upon farming as of inferior importance, and suited for clod-hoppers? Farming has come to the front, and it is going to stay there.—*American Agriculturist.*

Fowls for Breeding Purposes.

Where uniformity of size, general health and vigor, as well as color and beauty, are desired, great care must be exercised with the breeding stock. It matters little whether the chicks to be reared are for renewing the stock or for market. If a pure breed is desired in full perfection, the stock fowls must not only be well-bred, but strong, vigorous, full of health, and of uniform size and markings. Nothing great or fine may be expected from low origin. Highly-bred fowls may deteriorate from lack of keeping. I have seen that fact fully illustrated. That chicks hatched from well-fed, highly bred birds require better keeping and care, I am compelled to believe from experience, while at the same time I am fully able to testify to the fact that they are far more profitable, and pay the keeper better.

In procuring fowls for stock purposes, either by means of eggs or the birds themselves, sufficient attention should be given as to whether the origin is good in the first place, and in the second if they have been well kept. Good feeding brings out the fine points in full perfection, and this is what is desired. If the blood is not there then the points cannot be brought out. There is no loss in full feeding of any kind of poultry. Any one observant of their habits, knows that fowls are regular and persistent feeders. The more feed, the more profit, either in eggs or flesh. Egg farming, those who keep poultry for the eggs, have found no mean calling. But it is a mistaken idea that it is done without labor. For this reason, it is better to begin with good standard stock. The advantages (and satisfaction) are always greater. It is folly to obtain good stock, and afterwards treat it with neglect, and then, because it did not come up to expectations, berate the breed.

If eggs are obtained from first-class, highly-fed and cared-for stock, reason teaches us that the chicks, in order to arrive to the perfection of their parents, must have similar care. The eggs have been produced under certain circumstances, and the chicks must have similar treatment. This is why breeders ask and get full prices under all circumstances. It is just; it keeps the stock out of the hands of all except those prepared to give the best care, thus securing the good reputation of the breed. Finely bred chicks, while hardy, are like hot-house plants, and will not bear neglect.

Uniformity is not always obtained in the broods that are reared. There are exceptions to every rule. For stocking up purposes the finest should always be selected, and only those bred from. Thus the vigor and thrift of the flock is kept up, as well as the markings of the breed. Breed is an excellent thing, and care and feed are also good. All united bring about grand results. Where only a few fowls are kept for breeders, and the whole attention given to those few, the chicks are much finer. Fowls that are producing hatching eggs, however, should not be forced, as in that case the eggs are produced too rapidly, and are not sufficiently fertilized. Breeds differ greatly as to the number of hens allowed to a cock. It also makes a difference whether the fowls are at large or in confinement. Fowls should have a long run when laying the hatching eggs.—*C. B., in Country Gentleman.*

Canning Fruits and Vegetables.

Having the cans or jars, the operation is simple. The fruit, whatever it may be, in a syrup, just strong enough to properly sweeten it, is brought to the boiling point, and when the air has all been expelled from it, it is at once placed in the jars, previously warmed with hot water, and when these are well-filled, the cover is screwed down tight. Good jars, well-filled with boiling fruit, and promptly covered by screwing down the caps, insure success. Many years ago, when canning was not so general as it is now, we showed how any common wide-mouthed bottle could be used, but at present, jars made for the purpose are so cheap; that it is not necessary to resort to any make-shifts. Among the first things to put up in this manner is Rhubarb. This, as shown in April last, p. 163, can be readily canned, and green gooseberries may be treated in the same manner. Strawberries and raspberries come next, and are better preserved in the same manner than by any other, but these, especially the Strawberry, while vastly better when preserved thus than in any other manner, come far short of retaining their original flavor. Peaches are easily preserved thus, and are nearly perfect, as are pears, especially the Bartlett, apples and quinces. One who has put up the quince in this manner, will never preserve it according to the old pound for pound method. All the highly flavored apples, preserved by canning, make a finer apple-sauce than can be produced in any other manner. The usual process is, to cook the fruit, of whatever kind, in a syrup made with four ounces sugar to a pint of water. When the fruit is cooked tender, transfer it at once to the jar, and add the syrup to fill up every crevice; if there are bubbles of air, aid them to escape by the use of a spoon; see that the jar is solid full of fruit and syrup, and up to the top, before the cap is screwed on. While fruits are easily preserved in the family, vegetables are more difficult. We have many inquiries about preserving green peas, green corn, and tomatoes. Those who make a business of canning, find green peas and green corn among the most difficult things to preserve. They can only put up in tin cans by long boiling processes, not practicable in families. If any of our readers have found a method by which either corn or peas can be preserved by any process practicable in the family, we ask them to communicate it, for the benefit of others. Last Autumn we made an experiment with tomatoes. Thoroughly ripe fruit was cooked as for the table, omitting butter and all other seasoning, and put up in ordinary fruit jars. About 3 out of 12 failed, but those which succeeded were vastly better than the tomatoes purchased in tin cans.—*American Agriculturist.*

How to Renew an Orchard.

We would plow an orchard in the Fall, and then either cross-plow it in the Spring or cultivate it thoroughly, according to its condition. Thoroughly working the ground will help the orchard and also the crop. It should be plowed shallow, especially under the trees, and care should be taken not to break off or mutilate the roots. Much damage is done to orchards by careless plowing. Corn is the best hoed crop for an orchard, and beans the next best. Potatos should never be planted in an orchard, as they exhaust the potash from the soil, and this is just what the apple trees require. Barley, or Spring rye, is the best adapted to be sown for the seeding. Under the apple trees the grain should be thinly scattered, for much seed would only be wasted on account of the shade, but the grass seed should be put on thickly. The least exhaustive crops should always be grown in an orchard, or else the trees will be robbed of needed sustenance; hence it is always best to pasture the ground rather than mow it; nothing will run an orchard down so fast as to make it a meadow, as it is a double robbery. The ground may be plowed in the Spring, but for an orchard, we would prefer turning it over in the early Autumn, in order that the trees may have the full benefit of the decayed sod and the more mellow soil.—*Exchange.*

To Make Sure of Straight Combs.

Hives should be set perfectly level from side to side. A very good plan is to elevate the rear end of the hive three or four inches. The bees will commence at the highest point to build the combs. After they have built the combs about half way down the frames, turn each alternate frame end for end. This will throw the empty end of the frames between the pieces of comb built in the other frames, and will almost insure the balance of the combs to be built straight. Should you find they have built the combs a little crooked push them back in place; if too far gone for this cut them loose and tie in places as in transferring. Much care should be given to have all the combs perfectly straight at the start, thereby saving much trouble and vexation in the future. The combs must be straight to secure the benefits pertaining to the movable frames. For unless the frames are really movable, exchangeable, they are of no more benefit than box-hives.

An Appointment Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The appointment of Bennett as Internal Revenue Collector for the Seventh District of Kentucky was withdrawn by Pres. Arthur, it is claimed, on account of a grievous objection raised throughout that vicinity of Kentucky represented by John D. White, whose candidate Bennett was. The fight for this office was a three-cornered affray as between the present incumbent, Bennett and another, all three being alleged Grant men, and it is now probable that the present incumbent will hold the fort.

The Sunday School.

The Triumphal Entry.

LESSON 5, SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1882.

Golden Text.—Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem; behold thy King cometh unto thee.—Zech. 9: 9.

LESSON TEXT.

Mark 11: 1-11.

1. And when they came nigh to Jerusalem, unto Bethpage and Bethany, at the Mount of Olives, he sendeth forth two of his disciples.

2. And saith unto them, Go thy way into the village over against you, and as soon as ye be entered into it, ye shall find a colt tied, whereon never man sat; loose him, and bring him.

3. And if any man say unto you, Why do ye this? say ye that the Lord hath need of him; and straightway he will send him hither.

5. And certain of them that stood there said unto them, What do ye loosing the colt?

6. And they said unto them even as Jesus had commanded; and they let them go.

7. And they brought the colt to Jesus and cast their coats on him; and he sat upon him.

8. And many spread their garments in the way; and others cut down the branches off the trees, and strewed them in the way.

9. And they that went before, and they that followed, cried, saying, Hosanna; Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.

10. Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord: Hosanna in the highest.

11. And Jesus entered into Jerusalem, and into the temple; and when he had looked round about upon all things, and now the eventide was come, he went out unto Bethany with the twelve.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

When they came nigh to Jerusalem (v. 1.) Sooner or later the end draws nigh. However the hours may drag, they do not stay. Each breath brings us just one breath nearer our earthly pilgrimage. But Jerusalem seems a great way off to some of us; and we faint because of its distance. It is said of the famous "Children's Crusade" that "long before Asia was reached, long before even Europe was half traversed, the little children in that traveling multitude began to fancy, with a natural impatience, that their journey must be surely drawing to an end; and every evening, as they came in sight of some town which was the destination of that day's march, they cried out eagerly to those that were with them, 'Is this Jerusalem?' No, poor children, not this town, nor the next, nor yet the next, is Jerusalem; Jerusalem is far off, and it needs time, and strength, and much endurance, to reach it. Seas and mountains, labor and peril, hunger and thirst, disease and death, are between Jerusalem and you."

Go your way into the village over against you (v. 2.) When Jesus tells his disciples to go their way, he means for them to go in the direction he points out, and to go on his errand. It is all right for us to do just as we please, when we please to do just as the Lord directs. And if we are really the disciples of Jesus, we shall have no other way than his way. He said of himself while he was here in the flesh, "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me, and to accomplish His work." When the same mind is in us that was also in Christ Jesus, then it will be perfectly safe for us to do as we have a mind to.

Ye shall find a colt tied. God is never without the means to carry out his plans. When he has a work for any of us to do, he sees to it that whatever is essential to that work is at just the point where it is needed. If he sends out a preacher, there is sure to be a hearer for that preacher to address. If he wants a church built, there is somewhere the money for its building, waiting only a faith-filled call to its giving or faith-filled exertion in its gathering. If he commissions any of us to write, or to trade, or to plant, or to manufacture, or to teach, or to train, he sees to it that all the wisdom, and all the strength, and all the means which we really need for that to which he has set us, is available, if we will go our way for it, as he directs. If we don't mistake as to our mission, and if enter the right village, we shall find the colt there—tied.

If any say unto you, Why do ye this? say ye, The Lord hath need of him (v. 3) And whatever we do, we are pretty sure to have some one ask us, "Why do ye this?" It is important for us always to be ready to give a reason for our course; for we are under watch and scrutiny continually. If we are doing what the Lord has set us to do, we have a good and sufficient answer on our tongue's end, whoever questions us. And what right have we, at any time, to be doing what the Lord has not set us to do? His commandment is exceedingly broad. It covers all the details of every day life. There is something for us to do, at the Lord's direction, in every hour of our earthly course. And if we are doing this, we are doing what the Lord needs to have done; and needs to have us do just now.

Many spread their garments in the way; and others cut down branches of trees, and strewed them in the wey (v. 8.) There is no lack of means, to any who would show their love for Jesus. No one need wish for larger possessions in order to do him honor. It is using what we have, what we can lay hold of where we are, for the service and honor of Jesus, that evidences our love for him, and that gives him pleasure. There is such a thing to-day, as parting with a garment for the cause of Jesus, laying that garment in his path by laying it on the shoulders of one of his needy disciples. There is such a thing also as spreading flowers in his path, by placing them in the homes of poverty and sickness, in his name, and for his sake. And such gifts, when they are that can be made, are more than the costly offerings of those who give out of their abundance. And with all our giving unto the Lord, let our hearts and voices cry aloud in all sincerity, "Hosanna; Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Blessed is the kingdom that cometh, the kingdom of our father David; Hosanna in the highest."—*H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.*

GUITEAU.

The Wretch Dead, Carved, Boiled and Bleached, but the Doctors Not Through With Him Yet.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The report of Doctors Sowers and Hartigan upon the autopsy is completed. The physicians say: "So much contention has grown out of making this autopsy and recently there has been so much controversy made public through the press concerning it, that we are constrained to give a brief history of the case." Doctors Sowers and Hartigan then tell their story, and it differs little from the story already told for them in the newspapers. They say in conclusion: "We desire to state we were not in accord with Dr. Lamb in the order adopted by him in making the autopsy. We did not object at the moment, for the reason it had been agreed that Lamb should do the cutting, and after this agreement we did not feel at liberty to object at the very instant of beginning work, with a number of gentlemen present. We thought then and think now the brain should first have been opened and examined, instead of which the first incision made by Lamb was in the region of the heart, and when the thoracic cavity was laid open we had no idea it was the intention of the operator to sever the large vessels which must necessarily be cut in the removal of the heart before an examination of the brain was had. The cutting of these vessels was the work of an instant, and was done before objection could be interposed. The brain had been cut into pieces and parts distributed, and this before its examination under a microscope. It is true it was done without consultation or authority from us, and furnishes another instance of what has been apparent all through this proceeding, viz: unwarranted assumption of authority and responsibility by Dr. Lamb."

Wife-Murderer Executed.

YANKTON, July 13.—The execution of Thomas Egan, for the murder of his wife September 12, 1880, took place at Sioux Falls this morning. The rope failed to sustain the strain and parted a few inches from his neck. He was immediately replaced upon the trap and another rope adjusted. At the drop his neck was broken. Not a word or groan escaped his lips during the execution, and all consciousness evidently left him at the first moment.

The President of Guatemala.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Pres. Barrios, of the Republic of Guatemala, with his party, arrived here to-night and stopped only half an hour for supper, when the journey to New York was resumed by special train. The President goes to New York to see his wife, who is there receiving medical treatment, and then to Washington to ask the friendly offices of this Government in a dispute as to the Mexican boundary line.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Lemonade.
Dr. C. Olmstead, Eilwaukee, Wis., says: "I use several bottles in my family, annually, as 'lemonade' I prize it highly."

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

Sen. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported amendments to the House bill reducing the internal revenue taxation. They repeal, after October 1, 1882, additional duties imposed in 1875, of 25 per centum on all molasses and on sugars, according to the Dutch standard in color, imported from foreign countries. They fix the duty on steel railway bars at $20 per ton and make the duties upon manufactures from hoop, band or scroll iron the same as those imposed upon material from which they are made. The bill with amendments ordered printed.

The Senate bill granting the right of way to the Arizona Southern Railroad Company throuuh the Papago Indian reservation, passed. The Senate resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill, the question being upon the amendment appropriating $500,000 for the improvement of Potomac flats. The amendment was adopted.

Sen. Allison presented a conference report on the Bank Charter Extention bill. Ordered printed and laid over until to-morrow.

After a debate the pending proposition was amended, on motion of Sherman, to provide for equity suits to determine the title of the Potomac flats. Garland's provision also prevailed. The original amendment appropriating $500,000 was then carried; yeas 53, nays 7. After the additional amendment had prevailed tacking on to the bill an increase of $40,000 for Yaquina bay, Oregon, and $25,000 for Cumberland River, Kentucky, Butler moved an increase of $200,000, making a total of $500,000 for Charleston Harbor. He had read at the Clerk's desk a recommendation for an increase, by Gen. Gilmour. Conger, of the Commerce Committee, which reported the bill, deprecated the apparent disposition in Congress to give undue weight to recommendations which did not come through proper committees. He said if the committee had followed the suggestions for increase which had been made them through other than official channels, the bill would have swollen to $75,000,000. He could see no justification for the pending motion. Butler intimated that South Carolina is entitled to benefit by the committee's liberality, and called Conger's attention to sundry items for Michigan rivers, in which the increase has been allowed.

Sen. Conger said where his own State had received hundreds, other States had been given millions for rivers. He had even been driven to wonder at his own moderation when he heard the demands by other Senators. He supposed Sen. Butler would deem it unworthy of himself to ask for less than a couple of hundred thousand of increase, but would have the Senate reflect that there must be a limit to the size of the bill somewhere. He argued that South Carolina had been among the foremost States in former years in resisting internal improvements, by the General Government, and that this was hardly consistent with her present demands.

Sen. Butler replied, criticizing Conger's remarks as a speech for home consumption, and scolding and sneering for which the inquiry he had addressed to that Senator furnished neither justification nor protest. He challenged its correctness in various particulars, and asserted the misrepresentation into which the South had fallen, concerning the record of South Carolina on internal improvement, was on a par with his mistatements, generally, concerning Charleston harbor expenditures.

Butler's amendment was rejected.

Sen. Harrison, from the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, offered an amendment authorizing the expenditure, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of $20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary in completing surveys of a canal to connect the Chesapeak and Delaware Bays, and directing reports to Congress as to which of the various routes surveyed will afford the greatest protection in case of war and the most effectively cheapen the cost of transportation from Baltimore to the Atlantic Ocean, together with the cost of the improvement and its approaches, and the annual cost of maintaining and operating the canal when completed. Adopted on a viva voce vote.

Sen. Morgan said he would demand a separate vote on the amendment when the bill was reported to the Senate. At this point repeated efforts were made to adjourn, but McMillan, in charge of the bill, insisted upon having it disposed of before the close of the day.

Sen. Hoar, in opposing adjournment, remarked the apathy exhibited by the Senators charged with facilitating important bills was unprecedented and the Senate was proceeding as leisurely in the middle of July as it did in the middle of December.

Sen. Plumb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill repealing all laws granting lands to the State of Missouri, to aid in the construction and extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad in that State, and to restore such lands to the public domain. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate, after voting to continue the session, reversed its action, amid some confusion, and adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Crapo submitted the conference report on the bill to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence.

Mr. Randall criticised the provision that the Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend the issue of gold certificates, whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury, reserved for the redemption of United States bonds, falls below $100,000,000. He was not sure but that the proviso discriminated against silver. He asked that the bill be recommitted to the Conference Committee, with a view to having it drawn up in better form.

Mr. Crapo declined to yield for any purpose and the Conference report was agreed to, yeas, 108; nays, 78.

A bill was passed authorizing the transfer of the property of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home to the Garfield Memorial Hospital.

Mr. White introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the abridgement of the rights of citizens of the United States on account of sex. Referred.

The House went into Committee on the Sundry Civil bill. On motion of Schultz (Ohio) the provision was struck from the bill which provides that the managers of the National Home for disabled volunteers shall apply the excess above $5 monthly of the pensions of all inmates of the Home to the support of said Home. The provision admitting to the Home any person who served during the war of the rebellion in the United States Navy, and who is incapable of earning his own support, was struck from the bill. After completing 59 of the 85 poges of the bill, the Committee rose and adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

Sen. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill repealing so much of section 3,385, revised statutes, as imposes a charge upon export stamps on tobacco. Calendar.

Sen. Groome, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to prevent payment of double pensions.

The conference report on the bank charter extension bill was presented and agreed to.

Consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed, and Harrison advocated the amendment striking out $300,000 appropriated for reservoirs at the headquarters of the Mississippi river, and inserting $50,000 for continuing observations and surveys for the reservoirs.

Sens. McMillan, Cameron (Wis.) and Windom opposed, and Williams and Saulsbury favored the amendment, which, after a long and tedious debate, was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 32.

Consideration of the amendments increasing sundry items occupied the remainder of the day. These were almost invariably successful, and the proportions of the bill were gradually swollen. Finally Vest, in opposing an increase of $50,000 for Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida, appealed to the instincts of self-preservation of the Senators generally to prevent loading down the bill to such an extent as to make its defeat inevitable.

Sen. VanWyck replied that the Commerce Committee had loaded down the bill before they reported it, and this loading down had been for the benefit of one end of the country. The effort in the Senate had been to equalize this.

Sen. Vest further protested against endangering the national objects of the measure, among which was the Missouri River improvement scheme, by butchering it with innumerable smaller expenditures.

Sen. Butler, in moving an adjournment, said the fact seemed apparent that the Senate did not expect to get away from Washington before late in August.

The motion was voted down. Debate on the pending amendment then proceeded, under five minute rule, and was subsequently continued upon the motion to postpone the bill indefinitely, which was made to afford the Florida Senator an opportunity for further remarks. A controversy then arose as to the alleged understanding which some Senators asserted had been had that the five minute rule was to apply to the pending motion, and in order to settle the question the official stenographers were referred to.

The increase for the Cumberland sound improvement was then rejected.

After disposing of various amendments, the bill was reported to the Senate by the Committee of the Whole and separate votes requested upon some amendments.

Sen. Ingalls thought the changes had been so numerous that no member could tell the exact status or total of the bill. He would therefore ask that all amendments be reported to the Senate separately. He denounced the measures as an annual shame, a scandal and disgrace to American legislation.

Sen. McMillan—Upon that there is a difference of opinion.

Sen. Ingalls (emphatically)—None whatever. [Laughter].

Sen. McMillan then stated the present amount of the bill was $20,247,575, and the total of the items added by the Committee of the Whole, $763,600. He insisted upon proceeding with the bill, but without further action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee on the appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted authorizing the establishment of an Industrial Indian School on Pawnee Reservation, Nebraska.

An amendment offered by Atkins (Tenn.) for the purpose of continuing the preparation of a geological map of the United States, gave rise to extended discussion as to the propriety of extending the geological survey into States or limiting it to a survey of public lands. The amendment was finally agreed to.

Mr. Willitts (Mich.) moved to increase the appropriation for the geological survey from $120,000 to $220,000. Adopted.

After completing consideration of 65 of the 85 pages of the bill the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The River and Harbor bill was taken up, and various suggestions were made by McMillan and others, with a view to securing a final vote upon the bill to-day. Ingalls, believing the friends of the bill had abandoned any purpose they had entertained of forcing the bill through under a gag law, said he would not insist upon separate votes upon all the amendments made by the Committee. An arrangement was finally effected to allow an unlimited debate on the bill up to 4 o'clock, all debate to cease and voting to begin at that hour upon the bill and all amendments then pending.

The Hennepin Canal proposition, as amended to provide for a supply for the survey and examination, was considered. Pendleton moved to strike out the words "and locate," so as to conform to the action previously taken in striking out the provision for the location of the canal.

In a subsequent amendment Allison and Logan opposed the motion, and contended that no intelligent report on the survey could be made until after the route of the canal had been located, and further that the locating of the work did not thereby devolve on the Government any expense or responsibility.

Pendleton thought the term "location" had a much wider signification than the opponents of the measure had given, and would hereafter, as given, in effect commit the Government to carrying on the work.

Pendleton's motion was rejected by 22 to 28.

The amendment appropriating $20,000 for completing surveys of the Chesapeake & Delaware Ship Canal was concurred in by 58 to 5, and the remaining amendments made in committee adopted in gross.

The bill then passed—yeas, 29; nays, 23.

The Pembina Territory bill was taken up and laid over as unfinished business.

Sen. Morrill gave notice he would to-morrow insist on precedence for the bill reducing taxation. After Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee on the Sundry Civil bill.

The clause appropriating $2,400,000 for public printing and binding gave rise to a general discussion on the subject of deficiencies in the public service, Atkins and Randall contending such deficiencies arose through executive mal-administration, while Hiscock and Robeson maintained they arose through necessity and not through violation of law.

The clause authorizing the republication of reports of the United States Supreme Court upon which the copyright has expired having been reached, Mr. Neal offered an amendment providing that the republication be carried on at the public printing office and reports sold at cost and 10 per cent. additional. Adopted.

This amendment was amended by adding the words: "But this provision shall not effect existing contracts."

The clause appropriating $600 to pay James L. Anderson for reporting testimony before the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Public Buildings and Grounds gave rise to a discussion on the subject of the recent removal of stenographers Hayes and Devine. The debate was confined to a consideration of the question as to the construction of the words "for cause" on the rule which authorizes the Speaker to remove stenographers for cause. The debate continued for an hour and a half, with much emphasis on both sides

Mr. Blackburn offered an amendment for the payment of one month's salary to annual and session employes of the House.

Mr. Holman raised a point of order, and in discussing it, made some remark intimating that Blackburn was in favor of taking money out of the Treasury.

Mr. Blackburn said such intimation was not true, but was called to order by the Chairman.

The point of order was overruled, and the amendment adopted.

The Committee then rose, there being but one page of the bill to be completed. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Sen. Mahone, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the House bill to establish a Bureau of Animal Industry, and to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and the spread of infectious and contagious diseases among domestic animals.

The Committee on Library was instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing, editing and publishing the unpublished manuscript papers of Andrew Jackson.

The House joint-resolution passed, appropriating $50,000 to enable the United States to take part in the International Fishery Exhibition in London, May, 1883.

A discussion sprung up as to the order of business, Sen. Butler endeavoring to call up the bill establishing a government for Alaska, and Sen. Groome asking the Senate to consider a proposition to prevent the payment of double pensions, while Sen. Morrill antagonized both measures with the Internal Revenue bill. After a sharp debate indulged in by Sens. Pendleton, Sheridan, Butler and Windom, Sen. Morrill moved to postpone consideration of all pending orders until one week from to day. After debate the motion was agreed to, and the Senate took up the Tax bill. Sen. Voorhees (Ind.) made a long speech.

After an executive session, Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment appropriating $4,000 for the widow and children of his late colleague, Hawks. Agreed to.

Mr. Hiscock offered an amendment appropriating $20,000 for salaries and expenses of Congress to negotiate commercial treaty with Mexico. Adopted.

Mr. Blackburn offered an amendment appropriating the amount necessary to pay Cannon, (Utah) balance of salary and mileage due him up to the time the contest was decided. Agreed to.

Sen. Townshend (Ills.) offered an amendment that no indefinite appropriation in the bill shall exceed $50,000, the amendment being aimed directly at the item for furnishing District Judges with copies of Supreme Court reports, etc., which he said might entail a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. Amendment rejected.

Sen. Holman offered an amendment appropriating $15,000 to enable the President to carry out the statute to promote civil service reform and official accountability, and spoke in favor of it.

Sen. Horr (Mich.) opposed it, and said if there was any humbug greater than another in this country, it was the competitive examination business.

Mr. Willis (Ky.) spoke of Horr as acting on the question of Civil Service Reform like an elephant when his jungle is invaded.

Messrs. Cox, Reed, Springer and Robeson continued the discussion until time had closed, when Robeson made an effort to get in a final remark, but was prevented by calls of order. The amendment as offered by Holman was adopted.

The committee rose and the bill and amendments were reported to the House and all amendments concurred in.

Mr. Holman's motion to strike out "for the families of O'Connor, Wood and Farr" was rejected. The bill was passed by yeas, 138; nays, 40.

The Senate amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill were concurred in. Adjourned.

"How are You, My Old Friend?"
Asked a bright looking man. "Oh! I feel miserable, I'm billious and can't eat, and my back is so lame I can't work." "Why in the world don't you take Kidney Wort? That's what I take when I'm out of sorts, and it always keeps me in perfect tune. My doctor recommends it for all such troubles." Kidney Wort is the sure cure for billiousness and constipation. Don't fail to try it.—*Long Branch News.*

The U. S. Government are using large numbers of the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

THE RESULTS

Of the First Day's Bombardment by the British Fleet.

Blue Jackets and Dynamite—Egyptians Fight Splendidly.

Secret Understanding Between England and Turkey—The Casualties.

LONDON, July 11.—A special correspondent of the Associated Press, with the British fleet, telegraphs from Alexandria, at 6 P. M: "The British naval officer has furnished me with the following account of to-day's operations: The bombardment commenced at 7:45 this morning. The iron clads Superb, Sultan and Alexandria engaged and totally destroyed Fort Pharos and the lighthouse batteries which are at the entrance to the new port and were intended to dominate the approach to the new harbor. The flag ship Invincible, Monarch, and Penelope took up commanding positions inside the reefs and assisted by attacking with destructive effects the strong position of Fort Mex with the light-house and shore batteries. The Inflexible was stationed so as to command the light-house batteries and Fort Mex at the same time, and was thus is position to co operate both with the division outside and inside the reefs. The gun vessels Bittern, Condor, Beacon, Decoy and Cygnet attacked the Marabout batteries at the entrance of the harbor, and taking close and destructive aim soon silenced them after which they ran in and shelled Fort Mex, on the southern side entrance to anchorage, or outer harbor. The Invincible, under cover of her own guns and those of the Bittern, then landed a party of blue jackets and marines, who entered Fort Mex and blew up the heavy guns. The bombardment practically ceased at noon, though some heavy guns are at this hour still shelling Fort Napoleon, a large work situated at the southern angle of the inner harbor, and dominating the Town. The fort does not reply. On the whole, the Egyptians fought their batteries with more determination than was expected. Several of the earthworks behind which guns were mounted were found to be mere heaps of sand."

In the Commons this evening, Campbell Banner, Financial Secretary of the War Office, read the following telegram from Alexandria, dated 7:50 P. M.: Total killed, 5; wounded, 27, distributed as follows: killed on the Alexandria, 1; Superb, 1; Sultan, 2; Inflexible, 4. Wounded on the Alexandria, 3; Superb, 1; Sultan, 7; Invincible, 6; Inflexible, 2; Penelope, 8.

Twelve officers and men landed from the Inflexible under cover of the fire from the Condor and Bittern, and destroyed with dynamite the heavy guns at Fort Mex.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

LONDON, July 12.—The Times this morning says it is contemplated to call out 7,000 of the army reserve to take the places of untrained men belonging to regiments prepared to proceed to Egypt.

The Times, in a leading article this morning, says: "Mussurs Pasha, Turkish Ambassador, had an interview yesterday with Earl Granville and demanded that the bombardment of Alexandria be countermanded. Earl Granville replied that circumstances compelled the British Government to take decisive action, and that its decision could not be revoked. We do not hesitate to say that the effect of England's determination has been to produce the most favorable impression, both on public opinion and the judgment of European statesmen. Representatives of three powers have already expressed satisfaction at the Government's action. There is, therefore, no ground whatever for the assertion that the action of England is judged by Europe as high-handed or unnecessary. If the Porte refuses to intervene in Egypt, we shall gladly welcome the assistance of France, and signs are not wanting that De Freycinet has shown a timidity little to the taste of his countrymen. Gambetta's speech yesterday in one of the Bureaux of the Chamber, in the course of which he said the most serious feature was that England and France, after having acted together in presenting the ultimatum, had parted company, and that if the separation proved definite never would France be in a more serious position, is a sign of public opinion not to be neglected."

THE BOMBARDMENT.

The Times correspondent writing about yesterday's bombardment says: "The gunboats played an active part, creeping close to the forts and silencing several guns. The Inflexible made a splendid practice. The Temerarie was ashore some time, but floated subsequently. The gunboat Condor ran within 1,200 yards of Marabout fort, a single shot from which would have sunk her, and before the signal was given to cease firing she had silenced three great guns on the fort, Admiral Seymour signaling, 'Well done, Condor.' The Superb has two holes in her side."

NO MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE CANAL.

LONDON, July 12.—A dispatch from Suez says: "No merchant vessels have entered the canal the last 48 hours. All ships, including the Indian mail steamers, remain in the roadsted. The whole European population is afloat. The British Consul, in pursuance of Admiral Seymour's instructions, has hauled down his flag and gone aboard a gun boat."

LOSS OF THE EGYPTIANS—INJURY TO THE FLEET.

A correspondent on board the Helicon sends the following: "The loss of the Egyptians must be dreadful. Shells repeatedly struck the works just about the guns and threw up vast volumes of yellow dust. It was often thought the guns must have been demolished, but they appeared uninjured when the smoke had cleared away. The funnel of the Superb is pierced and the plate below the foremast glacis is torn away. One of the boats of the Inflexible is useless, and others badly damaged. The Inflexible bore the full brunt of the fire of the west end of Ras-El-Tin fort for three and a half hours. The Sultan has a shot clear through her mainmast and another through her funnel. The Hareman, adjoining Ras El-Tin and adjacent to the rifle tower, continued to burn all night."

THE SHELLS FROM THE INFLEXIBLE.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12.—It is likely the European quarter has been seriously damaged. Several shells from the Inflexible were seen to have burst immediately over the center of the town.

ABOUT CLOSING THE CANAL.

LONDON, July 12.—In the Commons this afternoon, Dilke, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said as far as he was aware, Admiral Seymour had merely cautioned merchant vessels that they would pass through the Suez Canal at their own risk. He added he was unaware that torpedos had been laid in the canal.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

LONDON, July 12.—The Times' Paris correspondent reports that M. Goblett, replying to Gambetta in regard to Egyptian affairs, said France did not co-operate in the bombardment because England's conduct did not seem to her justified, and because France did not desire to emerge from European concert. The correspondent adds: "It is at least three weeks since England proposed to France to join in the occupation of the Suez canal, but as France raised objections England gave up the idea of French co-operation in that direction and turned her attention to Alexandria. Since then she constantly urged France to keep her company, and until the last moment she had not given up hope."

COMMOTION IN THE COMMONS OVER EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 12—In the Commons this afternoon Gladstone, replying to Gourley (Advanced Liberal) said he had made communications to other Governments in regard to the free navigation of the Suez Canal, which he thought it was his duty to make.

Gourley moved an adjournment, in order to obtain a satisfactory statement.

Sir Wilfred Lauson (Radical), seconded the motion, declaring the action of England was atrocious, cruel and cowardly.

Gladstone said the action of the Government had been quite apart from the interests of bondholders, adding it would be unjust on his part to discuss the reasons for the course taken by France. He also said if the massacre at Alexandria remained unavenged and uninvestigated the effect would be serious to all Europeans. The present Egyptian regime was one of military violence. The proceedings of Great Britain were not against the people, but against their oppressors.

Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, said it was utterly untrue that Arabi Pasha represents a national movement. He repelled the accusation of O'Kelly that the action of yesterday was an assassination. Austria and Germany have expressed the opinion it was perfectly legitimate. He believes European concert would settle the Egyptian question.

ALEXANDRIA FIRED AND EVACUATED.

OFF ALEXANDRIA, July 13.—8:40 A. M.—Alexandria has been evacuated, the City is in flames. The telegraph ship Chitters has been ordered to take up position near the neutral fleets.

LONDON, July 13.—In a telegram sent at 9:25 A. M., Admiral Seymour confirms the report of the evacuation of Alexandria. The entire garrison withdrew under a flag of truce, leaving the Bedouins to fire and pillage the town. The Decoy has gone to Port Said to ascertain the state of affairs there.

ALEXANDRIA, 9:40 A. M.—The Egyptian army is greatly demoralized and in full retreat toward the interior. The European quarter of the town, including the exchange and telegraph office, is utterly destroyed. The city was set on fire by released convicts, who committed horrible atrocities. The telegraph ship Chittern is crowded with survivors, who fought their way to the Beach, from whence boats of the fleet removed them. They report having passed a dreadful night, defending themselves desperately.

A MASSACRE.

One hundred Europeans and other Christians in the Ottoman Bank and adjoining buildings were massacred.

Part of the fleet is now leaving for Port Said.

The whereabouts of the Khedive is unknown.

LONDON, July 13.—The Standard's correspondent on board the Invincible, telegraphing at 8 o'clock this morning, says: "The whole civil population and troops have withdrawn. The whole of the grand square is burned. The Helicon, which went to discover the meaning of the last flag of truce last evening, could discover nobody on board the Egyptian vessel Mahroussa, or in the arsenal."

The correspondent accompanied an officer to shore in a steam pinnace. The Purveyor of the fleet, who was one of the party, and well acquainted with the Town, landed and proceeded a considerable distance. All was perfectly silent, but for the roar of the flames.

It is believed Arabi Pasha has

CONCENTRATED HIS FORCES

beyond the City, to oppose the British advance. The work of the ships is now over; further action must be ashore. Fully half the town is burning. There will be a landing in force to investigate the condition of things, and if possible render aid. There will probable be three or four hours' suspension of telegraphing in consequence ot the Chittern's change of position."

ALEXANDRIA, July 13—8:20 A. M.—The Europeans who fought their way down to the beach number a hundred. They report all other Europeans and Christians, numbering some 500, massacred.

The Daily News says it is understood the Conference decided the Egyptian army shall be disbanded and replaced by gend'armes.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

LONDON, July 13.—British authorities are chartering a number of vessels to-day for the conveyance of munitions to Alexandria. Five thousand mules have been purchased in Spain.

EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, July 13.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he found many houses in the Arab quarter badly injured and partly burned by the bombardment. An incendiary fire in the center and European quarter at the time of telegraphing covered an area of a mile square. A large part of the population fled toward the canal.

A dispatch to the Times confirms the statement that a body of marines and sailors was about to be landed. It also says the

BULK OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY

is at Rosetta, 40 miles northeast of Alexandria, and at Damanhour, 38 miles southeast of Alexandria. Soldiers had joined in "looting" the city before leaving it.

The fire of the Invincible was very effective against Ras-El-Tin fort. Two 12-ton guns were found reared on end in consequence of having been struck by shells.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR

telegraphs this morning: "The terms were surrender of the forts as at first demanded. The use made of the flag of truce by the Egyptians is considered disgraceful. Nothing is known of the Khedive, but it is believed that he is still at Ramleh Palace, where his yacht is apparently waiting until the weather will allow his embarkation."

CHRISTIANS MURDERED.

OFF ALEXANDRIA, July 13, 1 P. M.—After daybreak this morning a number of persons were seen on the edge of the water in the harbor. Glasses showed them to be Europeans. Boats were at once lowered and crews armed to the teeth started for the shore. They found about 100 Europeans, many of them wounded, who had gathered in the Anglo-Egyptian bank, and had resisted desperately. They had maintained themselves there throughout the night. Towards daylight the assailants drew off and the party made their way to the shore. They reported that Arabi Pasha, before he left with his troops, had the prisons opened, and the convicts, joined by the lower classes, and some Bedouins, proceeded to sack the town and kill every Christian they could find, and set the European quarter on fire. Scores of fugitives were shot down or beaten to death in their sight.

TURKISH TROOPS.

LONDON, July 14.—A correspondent at Constantinople says the Ministers concede that Turkish troops and iron clads should go to Egypt at once. The Sultan is gravely considering the project.

LONDON, July 14.—Four hundred and fifty of the household cavalry leave England to-morrow week,—destination unknown.

The Times this morning says: "By this last outrage Arabi Pasha has put himself outside the pale of humanity. He must be followed and his army dispersed. It is satisfactory to know the British preparations are complete, and that we are ready to carry out the will of Europe, if no other nation be found to do the work, should the Porte still hold back. Lord Dufferin will state in the conference that England is prepared to undertake the task, but will welcome the co-operation of any other Government."

The correspondent at Berlin says: It is reported that the German corvette, Nymph, has been ordered to Egypt.

ATHENS, July 14.—The Messagar D'Athens confirms the report that the Government has expressed its readiness to join with a corps of 7,000 men in intervention in Egypt.

LONDON, July 14.—Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says: "Mursus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at London, has telegraphed the Porte that Earl Granville has informed him that England is compelled to proceed vigorously against the Egyptian rebels, but that the sovereign rights of the Sultan will be in no way prejudiced thereby."

A dispatch to the News from Alexandria says: "The number of persons massacred by the mob is estimated at 2000."

Admiral Seymour telegraphs: "I have occupied Ras el Tin Palace with marines and spiked the guns in six batteries opposite. The City is still burning, but I am clearing the streets. The Khedive is safe in the palace, which is garrisoned by 700 marines."

OFF ALEXANDRIA, July 14.—The firing heard in Alexandria yesterday was by marines and soldiers who were dispersing plunderers with Gatling guns. The small detachment first landed had to wait for reinforcements before they were able to push to the center of the Town. There was some some short, sharp fighting. No water could be obtained, owing to the stoppage of the works. There are some French ladies among the fugitives rescued yesterday, also the Egyptian Prefect of Police, who succeeded the instigator of the massacre in Alexandria on the 11th of June. There are not enough sailors and marines to occupy all the streets of the City.

LONDON, July 14.—A dispatch to Reuters from Alexandria says: "Some field pieces were landed with the marines at Ras-el-Tin fort. The Khedive's Ras-el-Tin palace was looted shortly before the marines arrived. A whole battalion of Arabs was blown up in one fort during the bombardment."

A dispatch to the News, dated off Alexandria, July 14, 4 A. M., says the fire in Alexandria is still raging. There are at least two miles of houses burning. More than a third of the City appears to be on fire.

ECHOES FROM ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, July 14.—A gunner on board the Alexandria performed a gallant deed. A lighted shell fell upon the main deck. The gunner picked it up and immersed the burning fuse in a bucket of water. This is described as a wonderful piece of devotion, more gallant than anything of the sort ever chronicled. The gunner will be recommended for the Victoria cross.

An Alexandria dispatch says Gen. Sir Garnet Wolsley is expected at Port Said, Sunday. If Arabi Pasha makes a stand at Rosetta or Damanhour, Sir Garnet will have to proceed to Alexandria.

The marines who spiked the guns found 15 Armstrong guns of the newest pattern, some of them disabled. Beneath one were seven dead bodies.

A body of 150 marines hold the arsenal gate. At the Custom House gate there are 198 marines, with Gatling guns, who will remain all night. The marines have killed many looters.

A crowd with a green flag passed down the principal street in the Arab quarters, shouting. The Governor tells people not to leave, but being panic stricken they pay no heed to him.

It is reported six persons were massacred at the French Consulate.

The Khedive will embark from Ras-el-Tin Palace on board a Turkish ship

Rear Admiral Hoskins has transferred his flag to the Penelope, and has sailed for Port Said.

The fire in the city is still increasing and men are seen running about with torches completing the work of destruction.

A dispatch from Paris, published in semi-official form, says the accord between England and France continues, and they are expected to come to a definite understanding in regard to Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, July 14—The Arabs are still looting the town.

Admiral Seymour had determined to land a force, but the refugees informed him that 9,000 Egyptians occupied a position outside the City ready for attack, while Admiral Seymour could only land 300 men. He therefore, instead of landing men, ordered shots fired every hour in order to frighten the rioters.

Twenty armed Europeans, who escaped the general massacre, were told by a Pasha whom they met on their way through town, that the Egyptians killed numbered over 660.

The English and French Consulates were burned to the ground.

A party of blue jackets landed at Fort Garrible and spiked nine guns.

This morning the Monarch fired at and seen destroyed another battery.

The gunboat Iris has arrived at Port Said and lies with one broadside bearing on the town and the other upon the Egyptian corvette, commanded by one of Arabi Pasha's officers. There are 428 British subjects, 500 Egyptian soldiers and 200 police at Port Said.

ALEXANDRIA, July 14—9:30 A. M.—Explosions occasionally occur in the City.

A proclamation in Arabic is preparing in the Khedive's name, calling on the people to maintain order and on the troops to disband. The Khedive, with Dervisch Pasha and some of the Ministers, and the Khedive's harem arrived aboard the vessel in the harbor. About 500 loyal troops follow the Khedive.

It is stated Arabi Pasha has only 4,000 very much disorganized troops.

Two hundred marines have been ordered to march through town and shoot all persons rioting.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—In last evening's meeting of the Council, the Prime Minister, Said Pasha, maintained that Arabi Pasha was a rebel and must be treated as such.

LONDON, July 14.—The report that the steamer Glendyon, from China with a cargo of teas is ashore in Suez Canal and being looted, is entirely unfounded. No signs are yet apparent of any attempt to block the canal. Entrance thereto, however, has been prohibited.

In the Commons, Gladstone stated Consul Cartwright had telegraphed that the Khedive had secured the loyalty of the infantry and cavalry guard sent to watch him, and would summon the leading Pashas and endeavor to re-establish order in Alexandria. Cherif Pasha is among those named as having been summoned by the Khedive. Arabi Pasha fled from Alexandria in a boat by canal, but it is not known whither. It is understood his troops are dispersing.

ALEXANDRIA, 4 P. M.—Marine artillery occupied Fort Napoleon, commanding the town. Fort Marabout to-day hoisted the Egyptian colors, but lowered them again on the British squadron assembling around it. The fleet has been ordered to do no further damage unless provoked.

The American squadron has returned to the inner harbor.

ARABI'S PLAN OF ACTION.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Information has been received here through a trustworthy source to the effect that Arabi's plan of action as developed at Alexandria is the result of a conference with his leading officers and advisers, and was determined upon before the arrival of the British fleet at Alexandria. This plan, it is said, involved the evacuation and destruction of Alexandria within 24 hours after the commencement of the bombardment. Arabi was then to proceed with the remnant of his force to Cairo, 185 miles distant, destroying the railroad as he proceeded. Arriving at Cairo he is to find that City surrounded by a network of fortifications, which have been erected under his directions during the past three weeks, and behind which he could successfully resist any force that might be brought to bear upon him for a long time, and until an army of 200,000 men would be at his command. The most remarkable statement in connection with the matter is that Arabi is in perfect accord with El Medhi, the so called false prophet, who is fast moving northward from the Soudan with an immense army of soldiers and religious enthusiasts who regard him as the Messiah. According to the program El Medhi is to march in the direction of Cairo, where he will join the forces of Arabi and the combined armies, inspired by a religious fanaticism and a blind devotion to their chiefs, they will be enabled to protract the struggle for an indefinite period and possibly enlist the sympathy and support of some friendly powers.

Strange Story of a Woman's Life.

MOUNT VERNON, O., July 13.—Mary (Woodbridge) Swan, of Beaver Dam, Wis., has commenced suit in the Knox Common Pleas to recover her right and title in the real and personal property of the late James E. Woodbridge. Mrs. Swan, whose real name was Mary Elliott, was born near Worthington, Franklin County, O., in 1858, and when two years of age was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Woodbridge and reared by them as their own child. One of the conditions of the strange and unnatural compact was that Mrs. Elliott was to renounce all claim upon her daughter and to never disclose she was her real parent. "Mary Woodbridge" grew up in blissful ignorance of her origin, and it was not until after the death of Mr. Woodbridge, in 1874, that she was made aware of her relations to the man whom she had been taught to believe was her father. And, stranger still, she was unable to fathom the deep mystery surrounding her birth, until in March, 1882, while on a visit to Mt. Vernon with her husband, Dr. Swan, who is now a prominent physician of Beaver Dam, she obtained a clue that placed her in possession of the secret of her maternity. The estate left by Mr. Woodbridge was valued at $50,000, to which Mrs. Swan, as his heir, lays claim. The points of law to be determined, and the evidence that will be developed, promises to make this one of the most highly sensational suits ever heard in Knox County.

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Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

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News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

The wheat crop of Michigan is said to be the largest ever harvested in that State.

The Republicans of the 14th Illinois Congressional District nominated J. G. Cannon.

At Grand Valley, Pa., the extensive extract works burned. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

At Niles, O., fire destroyed Carter's machine shops and foundry last night. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,500.

Gen. Dan E. Sickles sent his check for $50 and a friendly letter to the striking freight handlers the other evening.

Gustave Dore has just bought a site in Paris for something more than $115,000, on which he will build him a mansion.

The Congressional Convention at Cairo, Ill., after being in session two days, adjourned to allow the delegates to "cool off."

At Milwaukee, John Reilly, jr., eight years old, who has been missing since the 12th inst., was found drowned this morning.

The molders at the Wisconsin Malleable Iron Works at Milwaukee have struck on account of the employment of non-union men.

At Chardon, O., the Jury in the case of Mrs. Alvira Cutt, charged with murder in the first degree, returned a verdict of not guilty.

In Harlason County, Ga., Sam Hunt, a constable, attempted to arrest seven colored miners. They resisted, and Hunt shot one dead.

The National Council of Education re-elected Thomas W. Bicknell, of Boston, President, and E. E. White, of Indiana, Vice-President.

The elevated electric lights on the Ohio Central coal docks, at night, on the East Side, attract much attention from this side of the river.

Dr. Abram S. Heaton, who died in Detroit Monday, practiced medicine for nearly 20 years in the copper regions of Lake Superior.

Last night burglars forced the safe of the Italo-American Bank in the Staats Zeitung building, New York, and secured $6,000 in greenbacks.

The new Methodist Church at Long Branch will be dedicated next Sunday by Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, and be named in his honor.

Two artesian wells will be sunk in Colorado by Commissioner Loring, as an experiment toward reclaiming the desert sections by irrigation.

The mill and lumber yards of B. M. Holmes, at Ogemaw, Wis., burned. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $30,000. Sparks from a passing train caused the fire.

At Wilmington, Del., Wm. H. Chadwick, head chemist of the powder manufacturing firm of Dupont & Co., was killed by the explosion of chemicals.

The House Committee on the Judiciary directed Rep. Payson to report adversely on the Mormon war claims, pending since 1859. The amount involved is $130,000.

At Norristown, Pa., Willim Camm's drug store burned. Dr. Shipley and Messrs. Camm, Debaven and Donohue were severely burned. Explosion of chemicals caused the fire.

At Enterprise, Miss., Duke Brothers, a policeman, raided some gamblers, who fled; one was shot and killed. Before dying he accused Brothers of killing him without cause.

Six deaths from small-pox occurred at Okmulgee, among the Creeks, last week, and there are 40 cases under treatment. William Collier and his daughter died of the black measles at Tulsa.

Steinfield, Kunger & Co., proprietors of the Excelsior clothing house, Baltimore, have suspended; liabilities not yet know. They had large establishments in Rochester, Buffalo and other Cities.

A German named Hawker, near Yazoo City, Miss., was found murdered in a cistern. His house was also burned down. Charley Parsons, his partner, is missing, and is suspected of the crime.

At Omaha, two men named Norman and Waggoner were arrested for fraud, embezzlement and burglary of their employers' money—John Bratt & Co., of North Platte. They stole over $7,000.

Two brothers named Flaherty, recently returned from America, have been arrested in the north part of County Kerry, on suspicion of complicity in the Phoenix Park murder. They were remanded for a week.

Alex Bandy, a farmer near Sanford, Ind., was fatally shot by Andrew Fuqua during a quarrel, arising out of the charge that Bandy had been guilty of undue intimacy with Fuqua's wife. Fuqua escaped.

A San Antonio, Tex., special says: "Dr Thompson, the famous Marshal of Austin, shot Jack Harris, proprietor of a theatre here and the best known gambler in the State, killing him instantly. Thompson escaped."

A man named Alfred T. Hutchinson, who represented himself as a correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean, was found dead at the Hotel Emery, Cincinnati. A bottle of morphia was found on the mantel.

Nicholas Klock, a New York storekeeper, has been arrested for passing what was apparently a United States bank note, but which contained the words "the Irish Republic will pay," instead of "the United States will pay."

Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn has secured from the Smithsonian Institution a complete set of copies of all ethnological specimens, casts, curiosities, relics, etc., in possession of the Institution, for the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lexington.

Charles J. Lancaster, of Parlor Grove, Ky., a farmer and horse dealer, while driving across the track of the Ohio & Mississippi Road at Fifth street, Cincinnati, with a buggy, was caught by the switch engine and instantly killed.

Near Milton, N. Y., Thomas Eagan was in the act of tamping a hole for a blast, in which there were about two kegs of blast powder, when suddenly there was an explosion. Two laborers were killed, four fatally injured, five seriously hurt, and one missing.

At Washington, Iowa, two sons of James A. Todd, aged 14 and 16 years, were drowned in a large reservoir used for supplying the City with water. The older went to the rescue of the younger, and as neither could swim both were drowned.

Particulars of the Kansas storm still come in, showing the damage was not overestimated. The destruction was complete wherever the clouds struck. Several bad accidents are reported, and many wonderful freaks of wind, but no deaths. The damage to grain was very considerable.

At Troy, N. Y., the Emerald National Convention elected the following officers: President, D. A. Carey, Toronto; First Vice President, Patrick McGune, Chicago; Secretary, J. A. Goulden, Pittsburg; Treasurer, Hy Waldeck, Warren, O. The next Convention will probably be held at Pittsburg.

Sec. Folger has decided that it will be best to appoint committees of disinterested citizens in the various States to look up the sites of new Government buildings. Henry B. Payne and Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, and Enoch T. Carson, of Cincinnati, have been appointed to select a site for the new building to be erected at Columbus.

The following figures, based on returns to County Assessors, show the number of live stock in Iowa: Hogs, 2,042,000, a decrease since a year ago of 176,000; cattle, 2,044,000, increase 81,000; horses, 610,000, increase 29,000; sheep, 343,000, about the same as last year. The condition of all stock is less favorable than in previous years.

Regarding the compromise between the strikers and the Calumet Company, one of the officers of the company says it is agreed to keep secret the terms till matters have been adjusted at Pittsburg, and that although the men are not exactly bound to abide by the decision at Pittsburg the compact at Chicago depends somewhat upon that decision.

Last night an employe of the Cleveland rolling mills, when going home from work, was followed by a rabble throwing stones. Conspicuous in the mob was Mike Connelly, who became so violent in his behavior that the workman turned and shot at him, inflicting a painful, but not dangerous flesh wound. The workman was arrested, charged with shooting in the City limits.

The Illinois State Department of Agriculture report the prospect encouraging for a large crop of rye. The yield per acre is large, and the quality superior in Southern and Central portions of the State. The last census gave Illinois 3,122,000 bushels of rye, or about 1-6th of the entire country's production, and the crop will be nearly, or quite, as large as in 1880.

Collinsville, a small town on the Vandalia road, in Missouri, was the scene of a tragedy Thursday. As John Dooley (colored) was riding through the street on a mule he was shot and wounded by Nelson Cooper, also colored. Dooley fell to the ground, when Cooper rushed up, placed his gun against the former's head and again fired. Dooley died almost instantly. Cooper then coolly gave himself up to the City Marshal. The cause of the murder was that Cooper was convinced his wife had lavished her affections on Dooley.

Lieut. Jackson, wounded in the attack on the forts at Alexandria, is dead.

The President has nominated James M. Haworth, of Kansas, Inspector of Indian Schools.

The House has refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill.

Flannery & Tuthill, planing-mill owners at St. Louis, have failed. Assets, $27,000; liabilities, $16,000.

Hugh Cooper, of Mt. Vernon, O., was found dead in his bed at Ft. Wayne, Ind., Thursday morning.

The loss of the Holbrook Manufacturing Company, New York, by fire last night, foots up $200,000.

The Pall Mall Gazette says Bright's resignation is not likely to be followed by that of any of his colleagues.

John Hatler, who kicked his mother to death at Grand Haven, Mich., has been arrested near Wabash, Ind.

Sen. Jo. Brown, of Georgia, has given the State University $50,000 for the education of indigent young men.

The Parkers Savings Bank, at Parker City, Pa., has made an assignment. Liabilities, $100,000; assets, $50,000.

In the rifle contest at Wimbleton, Lieut. Mitchell, of Canada, won the Prince of Wales prize with a score of 85.

Judge Black denies having named Gen. Hancock as the inevitable Democratic candidate for President in 1884.

At Sedalia, Mo., Rose and Lilly Dunnegan, two little girls aged 9 and 11 years, were drowned in the pond Sunday.

Ten large icehouses, belonging to Schmid's brewery, a Annapolis, were burned on Saturday. Loss, $12,000.

Sen. Edmunds has written the President a letter urging him to veto the river and harbor appropriation of $20,000,000.

Martin P. Avery, known as "The Great and Only Living Skeleton," died in New York Sunday, of chronic dyspepsia.

H. & S. Pogue, Cincinnati merchants, have lost $2,000 or more from embezzlements of their assistant book-keeper, John A. Coles.

Dennis McCarthy was killed by a rolling log near Eau Caire, Wis., on Thursday. His home was in Pericy, Gasby County, Lower Canada.

James English was shot and killed by John Lawless, seven miles west of Platte City, Mo., Sunday. Lawless escaped. The cause of the shooting is unknown.

The six year old son of Robert C. Spencer, author of the Spencerian system, is missing from his home in Milwaukee, and is believed to have been kidnapped.

Fourteen ladies of Perry, N. Y., have notified the assessors to place them on the tax roll as owners of personal property, so that they may vote at the next school election.

William Hart, aged 35 years, of Upper Pittston, Pa., fell into a well yesterday and was drowned. He had been drinking, and attempted to stab his wife a short time previously.

At Desoto, Mo., John Casey stabbed and killed Oliver Sanbury. Sanbury was a section foreman of the Iron Mountain Road and Casey was in his gang. Cause unknown.

Prof. George W. Alberton, of Rutgers College, N. J., has announced his acceptance of the Presidency of the Pennsylvania State College, and will enter on his duties immediately.

James B. Smith, recently from Cleveland, was arrested at East Saginaw, Mich., for having 35 leaden imitations of a dollar in his possession. His case will be closely investigated.

Sen. Anthony has introduced a bill repealing so much of the Army appropriation bill as provides for the retirement of Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Gen. Sheridan. If was referred.

Last week 9,200 immigrants were inspected in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, of whom 1,270 were not vaccinated. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the work of steamship surgeons.

At Clarendon, Ark., James Green, colored, was beaten to death by a club in the hands of John Riseberg, who escaped. He is the same man who recently committed murder at Friar's Point, Miss.

Robbers entered the house of P. Farcas, at Vicksburg, Miss., on Saturday, and compelled Farcas to give them $700. They then murdered his wife and tied him to a bed post and set the house on fire.

A proposition to appoint a committee to consider the propriety of putting an Independent Workingmen's ticket in the field this Fall, was defeated in the Cincinnati Trades and Labor Assembly.

Secretary Folger has appointed Frank R. Baby of New York President of the Board to examine plans, devices and inventions designated for use at life-saving stations, in place of William R. Garrison, deceased.

The National Tobacco Association unanimously agreed to ask for a reduction of the tobacco tax, to take effect January 1, 1883. They recommend also, that the tax on cigars be reduced to $2.50 and on cigarettes to 50 cents per thousand.

The announcement of the death of Dr. Nathaniel Foster, of Cincinnati, Sunday, was premature, but it is not thought he can recover. The doctor is a brother-in-law of the late Gen. W. H. Lyttle, and well known by the medical fraternity throughout the Union.

It is said that the type-setting machine in the London Times office is a failure, not mechanically but financially. It does its work but breaks more than it saves. The manager, however, is very unwilling to acknowledge a failure and sticks steadily to the use of the machine.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular letter to employes of the War Department, calling for full information regarding their positions, date of their appoinment and what State, and also inquiring the number of relatives, if any, otherwise employed in the Government service.

Parsons' Texas Cavalry Brigade will hold its next annual reunion at Reem's Spring, on head of Ten-Mile, in Dallas County, Tex., on August 2 and 3 prox., and all ex-soldiers who wore either the gray or the blue, their families and friends, and the public generally, are cordially invited.

Death of a Colored Woman Aged 102 Years.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Mrs. Ariminti, an aged colored woman, died yesterday at the home of her granddaughter, No. 27 Harrison street, at the alleged age of 102 years. The exact date of her birth, however, is unknown, and much of her early history is forgotten, as she, being born a slave, had very vague remembrance of her youth. She was born in Maryland, where she lived until a grown woman, and then was removed to Kentucky, where she served a master, whose name is forgotten, as cook in one of the primitive inns of that day.

While serving there, it is said, she was bought by William Neff, sr., and brought to this City. This was 60 years ago. Her granddaughter says she was the nurse of Mr. William Howard Neff, and also Mr. Peter Neff, now residents of Price's Hill. She continued in Mr. Neff's employ a number of years, and with his aid was able to purchase her freedom. Her free papers state that she was 16 years older than Mr. Neff, who died about three years ago at the age of 83 years.

Annie Cunningham's Sad History.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The young woman Annie Cunningham, who dropped dead on Chestnut street, opposite Independence Hall, soon after her discharge by a police magistrate, spent the early years of her life in New York, where her two sisters and brother now live. Her aunt, Margaret Cunningham, informed the coroner at the inquest that her neice told her last August that she was married to Edward Hastings, the man who caused her arrest, and that the latter assumed the name of Murony and destroyed their marriage certificate. The inquest also developed the fact that Hastings had a desperate fight with the deceased on Wednesday night, but the direct cause of death was shown to be heart disease. The remains will be taken to New York for interment. Her relatives in New York are highly incensed at Hastings' treatment.

Two Men Killed by Falling from a Bridge While Quarreling.

MANDAN, D. T., July 15.—When Contractor W. O. Winston was walking along a high trestlework connecting pier No. 4 and the Mandan approach of the big bridge he noticed two workmen quarreling. Before he succeeded in reaching the spot the men had clenched, and a second later both went over and to immediate death. They struck the timbers in their fall, and were found dead in the sand below. The trestle is 65 feet highs. The names of the men are William Watson, from Saginaw, and Peter J. Stuart, from Dall Prairie, Mich.

The First Female Attorney.

DAYTON, O., July 14.—The first female attorney seen in our Courts appeared at the Mayor's Court to-day. She was a handsome, petite young Italian, who probably never before saw the inside of an American Court room. She appeared as the attorney of an old lady friend, who was charged with disturbing the peace. When she addressed the Court she looked the picture of eloquence, and her words flowed smoothly from her lips in spite of her blushes. She made an impression on His Honor and gained the case for her client.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

On and after Monday next the Senate will meet at 11 o'clock A. M. Logan, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Pension Appropriation bill. Printed and laid over. Hill, Colorado, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported back the bill to punish Postmasters for making false certificates of arrival and departure of mails. Calendar.

A number of pension bills were passed, among them one to increase the pension of the widow of Gen. George A. Custer to $50 per month; House bill granting a pension of $50 per month to a daughter of Pres. Tyler. The House pension bill was amended by the adoption of a bill prohibiting the payment of double pensions.

The bill providing that whenever it shall be necessary to increase the speed of mails which are carried under contract under any post service, it shall be advertised for the shorter schedule required, was placed on the calendar.

The tax bill was taken up. Sen. Bayard reviewed and criticised the measure, and said for the first time in his history the country had originated a bill to change the tariff because party exigency demanded it. At the conclusion of Bayard's speech the bill was read for amendments. Beck offered an amendment reducing 10c. per pound the tax on manufactured tobacco. Pending discussion the matter went over for the day. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House proceeded to consideration of the remaining Senate amendments to the general deficiency appropriation bill, which had not been concurred in yesterday. A large majority then were non concurred in. Few of them gave rise to debate, except that appropriating $83,000 for payment of mileage to Senators who attended the special session of the Senate convened the 10th of October, 1881. Townshend characterized this amendment as a little salary grab, and hoped the House conferees, when appointed, would not yield to the Senate on that point. The amendment was not concurred in. The last amendment in the bill was that constituting a board of audit, consisting of the First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States, to whom shall be referred all claims and determine all allowances to be made growing out of the illness and burial of the late President, James A. Garfield.

Mr. Blackburn opposed the Senate amendment. He argued the Senate had no proper jurisdiction of the matter. He would not say the course of the Senate was not polite, but would be warranted in saying it verged very close on the insolent. He opposed the Senate amendment, first, because it was an infringement on the dignity of the House; it was not sincere or direct or manly legislation; it was an effort by surreptitious means to accomplish what the advocates of the amendment in the House had never asked the House to do. The relations which he (Blackburn) held to Garfield were known; those who had served in the House with both of them knew that he (Blackburn) would not even by implication have dared be unfriendly to his memory. For his greatness of brain, he admired him; for his generosity of soul, he loved him; for his patience in suffering and for his courage in meeting death, he honored him; but that was not the question before the House. The question was as to an appropriation to pay exorbitant rates to surgeons. None of the doctors in the case had shown any extraordinary skill in its treatment. There was not even an atom of proof that either ever laid eyes upon the President from the day he was shot to the day he died. He (Blackburn) would have all these claimants remitted to Court, where they belong. The claims should be proved to the satisfaction of the representatives of Garfield's estate, and he would stand the assurance that Congress would extend the pay of the late President to the family for one year or four years, if necessary, in order to pay every dollar of the claims. With such treatment as the President received the wound need not have been mortal to have produced death. Medical science had never furnished so bad illustration of blind blundering as in the case of the late Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Taylor, (Ohio) Chairman of the Select Committee, and representing Pres. Garfield's Congressional District, defended himself from the intimations made against him in Blackburn's speech. He declared that ever since the report of the Committee had been made he had been anxious to have it considered There had been no bill against the Government or against anybody presented by the physicians. There was no question of a steal in the matter. The question was a matter that should be taken out of issue between the estate and claimants. The object was to save the estate from annoyance and injury. Representatives of the estate would not allow the matter to be litigated. He declared on behalf of Mrs. Garfield she would never litigate the bill of any physician who attended her husband. Their claims had never been submitted to the Select Committee. He knew the Senate amendment would not receive the consent of the parties who held those claims. The adoption of the amendment would therefore be no settlement. They were putting themselves in a ridiculous attitude dickering over the terms of a settlement which these surgeons might refuse. If any gentleman wished to put himself in that attitude he might do so, but he (Taylor) would not. This attempt of the Senate to adjust the matter was not only absurd, but was unjust and improper. It ought to be adjusted by the House.

Mr. Springer (Ill.) said if $35,000 were allotted the doctors there would be a more unseemly quarrel over the division than there had been over Guiteau's body.

Mr. Hiscock advocated concurrence in the Senate amendment. He was opposed to this discussion. The country should not be treated to such a scene.

Mr. Dunnell (Minn) thought that the settlement of the matter ought to originate in the House, of which Garfield was so long a member. He thought he had respect for the dead President, and to put this thing in a manner of dignified settlement itself should be the monument of the Nation—the last reared monument to the memory of the great dead.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Kasson (Ia.) made a motion to close the debate, saying, "Let the dead rest in peace."

Mr. Bragg (Wis.) asked Mr. Taylor whether it was a fact, as he had seen stated in a newspaper, that a communication had been received by the select committee requesting the payment of expenses of the militia of Ohio in attendance at the funeral.

Mr. Taylor replied in the negative; the statement was the result of a mistake on his part. He found, on examination, the communication was from the Secretary of War concerning another militia matter.

Mr. Bragg—"Was not the payment agreed to by the Governor of Ohio?"

Mr. Taylor—"No, sir; it was my own mistake."

Mr. Bragg—"Then I regret such a statement of the Chairman of the Committee had found its way into the newspapers only to be corrected now."

Mr. Williams (Wis.) appealed to the House by the memory of him who had sat in that seat (pointing to Garfield's former seat), by the position which he held, by the agony which he suffered, the trial on his widow, to increase the amount as suggested by Messrs. Taylor and Townsend, and let there be no more wrangling about it.

Finally a vote was taken, and the Senate amendment was non-concurred in—yeas, 78; nays, 83.

Mr. Taylor (O.) then asked and obtained unanimous consent to report a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the widow of the late Pres. Garfield $50,000, less any sum paid to him on account of his salary as President. The bill was read and passed unanimously.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendment of the river and harbor bill, but as the amendment was not printed the Committee rose and ordered it printed.

The bill to refer all claims and demands against the Government to the Court of Claims for investigation passed; also the bill for the relief of certain citizens of Tennessee.

The House took a recess, the evening session for the consideration of pensions.

At the evening session the House agreed to the Senate amendments to the house bill granting a pension to Augustus Miller. This amendment prohibits the payment of double pensions Pension bills were then passed to the number of 40—among them Senate bill granting an increase of pension to the widow of Gen. Custer. The House also passed bills granting 75 condemned cannon for monumental purposes, and then adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

Sen. Anthony introduced a bill repealing so much of the Army Appropriation bill as provides for the retirement of Gen. Sherman and Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan. Referred.

Sen. Windom offered a resolution calling upon the President for copies of the declarations of Edward Lytton Bulwer and Clayton upon the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and for any other documents referred to in the instructions of Sec. Frelinghuysen to Minister Lowell, dated May 8, 1882. Adopted.

On motion of Sen. Van Wyck the resolution was taken up directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold action on payment of a double pension to Gen. Ward B. Burnett until the President shall act upon the bill passed yesterday, which contains a provision prohibiting the payment of a double pension claim.

Sens. Voorhees and Blair opposed the resolution, which was advocated by Sens. Van Wyck and Groome.

Sen. Williams thought it an extraordinary proceeding for a legislative body to serve an injunction on a gallant soldier in order to restrain him from collecting his just dues from the Government, and he opposed the resolution. Pending further discussion the morning hour expired and the matter went over.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill, the Internal Revenue bill having been laid aside informally.

On a point of order raised by Sen. Plumb (Kas.), the Committee amendment directing the Secretary of the Interior to annually transmit to Congress a list of all pensions borne on the rolls, was struck from the bill.

Sen. Beck offered an amendment requiring the Commissioner of Pensions, once in each year, to cause a list of all pensioners and applicants for pension for each County in the United States to be made out and published in at least one newspaper in such County. He contended that the adoption of the amendment would prevent to a great measure the perpetration of fraud upon the Pension Office. No honest soldier would object to his name being published in a list of men who had fought for their country in her hour of need. The objection would only come from men who were dishonestly receiving a pension, and he instanced as such a man, a citizen of Louisville, who had been a soldier, but who had lost his army record in a disreputable brawl and was now receiving a pension for that disability. No honest pensioner could be hurt by his amendment; every dishonest one would, and every dishonest agent would fight it to the death. From information which he was possessed of he could assert that no set of men would be so earnest and zealous in giving information to the Commissioner, or any agent he might send, as the very best soldiers who fought in the Federal army.

Sen. Plumb opposed the amendment, and contended that the pension roll on the whole represented men who were entitled to pensions. He did not deny that there were some frauds under the pension laws, but he asserted it was practically impossible to construct a pension list without frauds creeping in. The amendment offered by the gentlemen from Kentucky, sought to say to every pensioner: "Prima facie you are frauds and your neighbors are invited to come up and see what they may think about you." It focussed all eyes upon the poor pensioner and laid him open, unless he publicly paraded his wounds or bodily infirmities to the ignorant declarations and attacks of his neighbors. The war had cost six thousand millions of dollars. It had been a big job, and, thank God, it had been well done, and if it cost six billion dollars more to support the men who had carried the flag it would be money well spent, and it would be money well spent as long as one of these veterans remained to drag his emaciated body through the country which he had helped to keep intact.

Sen. Beck agreed in this view, but stated that he would always oppose the foisting upon the pension rolls of men who claimed to have been soldiers, but who had never served in the Army or Navy.

Sen. Logan opposed the amendment and claimed that the bill as reported from the Committee on Appropriations threw a safeguard around the Pension office. He disliked this annual attack upon the pension list and these charges of fraud. If the gentleman from Kentucky (Beck) knew of any fraudulent pensioner, it was his duty to his country to inform the Commissioner of Pensions of the fact. Before he (Logan) would make a raid upon men, and charge them with perjury and crime, he would name the men. He had been willing that a list of pensioners be annually transmitted to Congress, but he could see no necessity for having that list published in the newspapers and $500,000 paid therefor.

Sen. Platt also opposed the amendment, and in the course of his remarks contended that fraud was not practiced upon the Pension Bureau to any such extent as had been charged, but that the bureau was as free from fraud as any bureau of the Government.

The amendment was finally ruled out by a point of order raised by Anthony.

The bill was then passed.

On the motion of McMillan, the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and a Conference Committee was ordered, consisting of McMillan, Jones, of Nevada, and Ransom.

The Senate at 4:50 adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Cannon, from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree.

After discussion the House voted to insist on its disagreement with the Senate and to ask for further conference. Messrs. Cannon, Hiscock and Atkins were reappointed as conferees on the Legislative bill and Messrs. Hiscock, Robison and Cox were appointed conferees on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

On motion of Burrows (Mich.) a resolution was adopted referring to the Committee on Civil Service Reform the question of inequalities of salaries between the Senate and House employes, provided that no salaries be increased.

Mr. Williams (Wis.) reported back from Foreign Affairs Committee the resolution offered by Mr. Cox requesting the President to communicate any information in possession of the State Department with reference to any modification in the stipulations under which the Foreign Cable Company were permitted to land its wires on the shore of the United States, to the effect that it will not combine with other companies to raise rates, with a view to Congressional action to prevent consolidation. Adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The first seven amendments were non-concurred in.

The Hennepin Canal amendment gave rise to discussion, in the course of which Mr. Hutchins (N. Y.) expressed the hope that the House would give such an emphatic condemnation of the scheme that it would never show its face again.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs Henderson and Springer. It was non-curred in.

The remainder of the amendments were non concurred in in gross, the whole number being 150.

The Committee then rose and the House non-concurred in all the Senate amendments.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to have the hour spent in hearing requests for unanimous consent.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 17

Sen. Allison, from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee were unable to agree. The report was agreed to and a new Conference Committee appointed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Internal Revenue bill, Morrill giving notice that he would antagonize the Naval and every other bill until that measure was disposed of.

Sen. George advocated the adoption of an amendment which he proposed to offer, repealing the duty on machinery for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, on agricultural implements and on cotton. In review of the bill, he said it seemed to have been expressly framed in the interest of capital and against the interests of the poor.

The presiding officer stated the pending amendment was that offered by Sen. Beck, reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco to 10 cents per pound. Beck supported the proposition as being one of substantial relief. He proceeded to review the provisions of the House bill, criticizing them as being in the interest of capital, and ridiculing them as being a mere pretense of relief to the laboring mases of the people.

Sen. Johnston advocated the proposed amendment reducing the tax on tobacco eight cents per pound.

Sen. Sherman, in the discussion of the question as to how far it would be safe to reduce the revenue of the country, called attention to the remarkable change in the balance of trade, to the prospects of a favorable wheat crop in Europe, and to the widespread strikes now in progress, as being circumstances which should not be overlooked in considering whether there would be a large surplus in the Treasury at the end of the present fiscal year. The appropriations this year were much larger than last year. According to the best computation the surplus in the Treasury would not exceed, if it would reach, $40,000,000. It would not be safe, under these circumstances, to enter upon any scheme for the reduction of taxes which may lead to a deficit in the Treasury, although they might be reduced to a limited extent. He then proceeded to defend the provisions of the bill, taking them up seriatim and replying to attacks made upon them. The bill reduced taxes from $65,000,000 to $40,000,000, and it was best to take it as it was and not embark upon the wide sea of general discussion upon a question of taxation. He trusted the Senate would regard this an opportunity for doing great good to the people, and would continue the operation of the reduction of taxes as would render them the greatest possible service.

Pending further discussion, the subject went over.

The House amendment was concurred in the Senate bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Europe.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Brigham, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill in regard to the pay of letter carriers. It provides for the third grade of letter carriers, known as "auxiliaries," at $600 a year; also for substitute letter carriers; also providing that promotions in grades shall be made at the end of a year's service. Bill passed.

The Senate bill to provide additional training schools for Indian youths and authorizing the use of unoccupied military barracks for such purposes was passed.

Mr. Hewitt rose to a question of personal and parliamentary privilege, and called attention to a sentence printed in the Record as purporting to have been spoken by Robeson, but which that gentleman had never used on the floor, to the effect that the presentation of the subject (in regard to the navy) by the gentleman (Hewitt) was specious, although it pretended to be candid, was extravagant although it assumed to be careful, and was false although it claimed to be frank. Although it had evidently been founded on information gathered from malevolence and misrepresentation of others, that gentleman (Hewitt) had given it the stamp of his approval with all the reckless confidence which seemed to be his nature when called upon to indorse anything that impugned the conduct or misrepresented the motives of others. Hewitt then went on to say he had listened attentively to the delivery of the gentleman's (Robeson) remarks and knew no such language had been used by him on the floor. The official stenographer had also informed him no portion of that sentence was to be found in his notes. The attack was a personal one, and yet it charged him (Hewitt) with making not an erroneous but a false statement. The place to impugn his motives was on the floor of the House, where he stood face to face with that gentleman, and not in the Record, where there was no chance to make a reply. He now thought he had the right to request that the sentence be stricken out of the Record. He asked the Speaker to have that done, and if the Speaker declined to do so, he would ask the House to order it done.

Mr. Robeson replied to Hewitt, and stated that the gentleman had himself had a speech inserted in the Record, not one-half of which had been delivered, and in which he had used this language: "I do not undertake to say whether they (referring to the iron clad contracts) were the result of lawful commerce, which I do not believe, or of criminal intercourse, which I do believe." He would repeat that the gentleman's representation was specious, was not candid, and if he objected to the word "false," which he did not intend to have a personal application, was fallacious. He (Robeson) would have less confidence in his own character and less self-respect if he were always willing to impute the falsest motive and basest purposes to other men.

Mr. Hewitt said the gentleman sought to evade the only issue there was in this matter. That issue was that the gentleman had deliberately inserted in the Record a sentence attacking him personally, which the gentleman had not the courage or manliness to utter on the floor, and under cover of supposing it might escape notice he had made a personal attack which he would not have dared make on the floor in regular course of debate. The gentleman now said he was willing to substitute some other word for the word "false."

Robeson—"I take that back, after the remarks of the gentleman."

Mr. Hewitt—"Then the gentleman charges, as I understand, falsehood. When a man has been charged on the floor of the House by a member responsible for what he says with being a thief, liar and perjurer, and when he takes no action to have that struck from the record and does not seek to hold the author of that language to any account, then it seems to me anything which he may say after that in the face of gentlemen and the face of the country is simply an object of utter and base contempt. [Applause from the Democratic side and contemptuous exclamations from the Republican side.] I understand the gentleman now to assume responsibility for the acts of his subordinates, and as he does so, then I say that every word which I uttered as to those contracts being conceived in iniquity, born in sin, and that they were corrupt, may be applied to the gentleman and taken as charges which I make against him. I leave the gentleman to get out of the disagreeable predicament which he has made for himself."

Mr. Robeson—"My position may be disagreeable to the gentleman, but it does not trouble me. I ask him whether he used these words on the floor, as to the strain on the charitable side of your nature to refrain from charging criminal incompetency?"

Mr. Hewitt—"I did not."

Mr. Robeson—"That is the only thing I now refer to; but I will examine the record for equally specious but false charges. All that he is, all that he has, and all that he hopes to be, he owes to the charity of an old man who I heard him seek to deprecate on this floor. I heard him say in substance, that he objected to being called the son-in-law of Peter Cooper, [sneers from Democrats] and that the time would come when Cooper's pride would be that he was the father-in-law of Mr. Hewitt. [Laughter on the Republican side.] Peter Cooper's name will be known long after his aspiring son-in-law's is lost and forgotten. I could answer the gentleman if I wished in strains as abusive as his own. He knows, and I know, what was the familiar epithet by which his romance of youth was characterized in the State in which we both lived. I think the forgery of a document known as the Morey letter was a crime of the deepest dye and vilest iniquity; and while I do not charge the gentleman with having written it, I consider the man who stood by the telegraph window and telegraphed to California, "Too late for denial," after the dead President had denied substantially, that it was absolutely ascertained not to be genuine, committed a crime so detestable——"

Hewitt (interrupting)—"I did not do it."

Robeson—"If the gentleman does not know, it can be proved."

Hewitt—"No, sir; I defy you to prove it."

Robeson—"How can you ask for an investigation on that subject?"

Hewitt—"I do ask for it."

Robeson—"I will aid you with all my might in an investigation."

At this point of the controversy objection was made by Brown (Ind.) to its further continuance, and he insisted on the regular business.

Mr. Hewitt asked the Speaker to have struck from the Record the matter which he objected to, and which would have been ruled out of order; but the Speaker declined to assume that power.

Mr. Burrows (Mich.) from the Committee on Territories, moved to suspend the rules and have the 13th of December next fixed for the consideration of the bill for the admission of Dakota as a State. Defeated by yeas 103, nays 76, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Campbell (Pa.), from the Committee on Manufactures, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing the President to appoint a committee of experts skilful in the investigation of the production and use of metallic substances and other structured materials, to execute tests and experiments on iron, steel and other materials used in the construction of bridges, buildings and mechanical structures, and dictate useful rules therefor. After discussion for 30 minutes the motion was rejected.

The rules were suspended and the Senate bill passed by 126 to 20 for the sale of the site of the old postoffice building, Nassau street, New York, with an amendment increasing the minimum price from $500,000 to $600,000.

Adjourned.

A Sad Suicide.

WHEELING, July 13.—This afternoon, Rev. Mr. Masden, passing through Peninsula Cemetery to attend a funeral, found the body of a German named Blumenreuter lying beside a grave in a pool of blood. The grave was that of his wife, who died in April. He had, with a razor, cut himself through the left arm, severing the arteries and bleeding to death. He was a stone mason, and had been in this country one year. He had locks of his wife's hair, German war medals and a letter in his pocket stating that he wanted to be with his wife.

A Steamer Cut in Two by a Collision.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 15.—The iron steam yacht Yosemite ran into the steamer Charlotte Vanderbilt, off Esopus Light, last night, and the Vanderbilt was cut clean in two, one portion falling to the starboard and the other to the port side of the Yosemite. The part containing the machinery sunk in 30 feet of water, and the bow floated down the stream. No lives were lost. The Yosemite was taking its owner, Mr. Belden, and party to Catskill.

Only $15,000 Short.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 18.—It has been discovered that Oscar Goodwin, late cashier of the Logansport National Bank, is a defaulter to the amount of $15,000, the whole sum being an account of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago. Goodwin disappeared some time ago, taking with him his bond as cashier, and tearing from the records all reference to it.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1882.

TRADE.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's Journal* during the past week show that while general trade is quiet at many points, as is customary at this season of the year, including Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, at other cities, viz.: Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Nashville and St. Louis business is fair, with a considerable distributive movement. The labor disturbance in the coal, iron and freight-handlers' trades continues unchanged, except at St. Louis, where the strike among the iron men has been broken. *Bradstreet's Journal* also reports 124 failures in the United States this week, an increase of 25 over preceding week, and 34 more than in corresponding week last year. In Canada and provinces there were 9 failures, 2 more than last week.

Government bonds during the past week have been held quite firmly. As compared with this day week U. S. 6's extended are ¼c higher; new 5's coupons are ⅜c up; new 4's coupons, no change, at 114c; new 4½'s coupons ⅛c advance, at 118⅞c.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ended Saturday:

Loans, increase	$1,873,700
Specie, increase	1,645,700
Legal tenders, decrease	1,429,600
Deposits, increase	3,274,700
Circulation, decrease	204,500
Reserve, increase	2,256,625

Banks now hold $10,559,950 in excess of legal requirements.

The United States Treasury now holds United States bonds to secure National bank circulation, $361,575,900; bonds deposited during the week, $1,144,500; bonds withdrawn during the week, $1,044,500. National bank currency outstanding: Currency notes, $357,088,316; gold notes, $849,579. The customs receipts at Washington on Monday amounted to $714,945, and internal revenue receipts to $446,046. The Treasurer received $267,000 in National bank notes for redemption the total of such receipts for the week, compared with the same week of 1881, being as follows:

	1881.	1882.
New York	$506,000	$847,000
Boston	85,000	80,000
Philadelphia	151,000	183,000
Miscellaneous	636,000	834,000
Total	$1,378,000	$1,944,000

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 11, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$6,260,923	$8,025,017
Previously reported	197,084,901	160,554,602
Total since Jan. 1	$203,345,824	$168,579,619

The following shows the imports of general merchandise and dry goods at the Port of New York for the week ending July 11, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

For the week:	1881.	1882.
Dry goods	$2,955,759	$2,582,017
General merchandise	6,320,962	7,570,454
Total for the week	$9,276,721	$10,152,471
Previously reported	221,901,701	261,525,793
Total since Jan. 1	$231,177,422	$271,678,264

The exports of specie for the week ending July 15, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$154,000	$255,000
Previously reported	6,172,458	35,874,384
Total since Jan 1	$6,326,458	$36,129,384

The imports of specie for the week ending July 15, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$137,518	$16,609
Previously reported	29,958,067	2,005,214
Total since Jan. 1	$30,165,585	$2,021,823

A jubilant bull broker talks this way in the *World*: "This is healthiest stock market I have seen within a year. It advances steadily, and the higher prices are strongly maintained as a rule. I have been expecting, and indeed hoping, for some reaction under the sales of early buyers to realize very satisfactory profits, and it has come to a slight extent to-day. But I consider the market a rising one, and believe that every reaction will be followed by a more decided advance. You may depend upon it, this is a flood-tide, and that it must continue in that direction for some months. I do not look for any such wild movements as we had in 1880, nor do I wish to see them, but I am confident that prices will be much higher for railway stocks and bonds, and I believe the basis of the improvements is very sound and substantial. Last year at this time we had a frightful and ruinous war of rates between the trunk lines, and a bad crop. You can almost say that we had very little business, and transacted that little for nothing, while now the roads are beginning to get fair rates, and the prospects are that they will have all the traffic they can provide for on these more Profitable terms. People scarcely realize this, but it is just the difference between prosperity and adversity. A railway which cannot earn its fixed charges in the carry of freight at 7 mills a ton a mile can pay dividends at 10 mills, and this is the change which we are greeting at the threshold of an abundant harvest. The weather is now fairly favorable for corn, and, although it is backward, I believe it will be a good crop yet. The wheat crop will probably be the largest ever known in this country and the same may be said as to oats and hay. I don't see that the bears have an inch of ground to stand on, and as a matter of fact, I believe they have retired from the field. In fact, I hear that Rufus Hatch himself is out with a bellowing bull article in a Boston paper to day."

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week old No. 2 Red Wheat for cash brought 129c in this market; on Wednesday it went off to 126½c; on Thursday no trading took place; on Friday it was recorded at 126½c; on Saturday there was no movement; yesterday 123c was the price, showing a decline for the week of 6c. For July delivery the decline was 7½c; for August 7½c and for September 6½c.

Since last Tuesday the winter wheat harvest has progressed under the most favorable circumstances, with a prevalence of warm, clear weather at the hour of writing. The reports of the excellent quality of the wheat and the unusually large out-turn are such as to gladden the hearts of all. Never in the history of the country has the wheat been heavier in weight or better in every respect. The spring wheat prospects are favorable, more so than a year since. The reports regarding the crops in Great Britain are less favorable than a week ago, the crops having been retarded by heavy rains and want of sunshine. All cereals are reported as badly rusted. The cereal crops of South Russia are now reported to be in a hopeful condition, and there is expected to be a large available surplus for export. In Switzerland the crops are fine. In Scotland, last accounts give promise of a large yield of winter wheat. In France the crops are generally reported good. Judging from the present outlook of the harvests in Europe, and the Egyptian troubles, which have not yet reached a satisfactory solution, the tendency will be toward a good export demand from America. The excellent quality of American wheat will cause it to be sought after. As to prices, notwithstanding the large decrease in the visible supply of wheat in America as compared with a year since, and an anticipated good export demand, the value of wheat in this country will undoubtedly decline considerable within the next fortnight. The receipts will soon reach immense proportions and with them will come a strong downward tendency, although wheat will be much better property than was thought for a few weeks ago, on account of the changed condition of crops in Great Britain and the uncertainty surrounding the settlement of the troubles in Egypt. Complications may yet arise between the powers of a very serious nature.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was another active market for cash Wheat, being confined entirely to Red. Weakness set in soon after the opening, but afterward a steady feeling prevailed until just at the close, when the tone was somewhat firmer. The market exhibits a marked decline.

No. 2 Red Wheat for present delivery opened at 112c, dropped to 111½c, then to 111c, after which it fell to 110c, finally closing at 110¾c, 5¾c lower. Delivery this week closed at 110c. No. 3 Red Wheat, 105@104½c, the latter to close, for Wabash new, 5½c off.

There was an unusually active market for No. 2 Red Wheat for future delivery, the sales aggregating about 450,000 bushels. The market was irregular but lower, with a shade better tone at the close. Seller July opened at 110¼c and closed at 109⅞c, with 109¾c touched in the interim, 2½c off. Seller August, 105¾c at first and 106c to conclude, 1½c decline. Seller September, 106½@106¼c, latter to close, 2½c off. Seller the year, 105½c, then 105¼c and finally 105c, 1c lower.

Cash Corn light trade at 76c for High-mixed and 75c for No. 2. For future delivery sales were limited. Seller August 75½@75c, latter to close, 2½c down. Seller September, 76½c.

Oats—Small business and brisk at close; 57½@57c for No. 2.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly compiles from the United States Agricultural Bureau estimates the production of spring wheat and corn in the States which produce the bulk of these cereals, as follows:

SPRING WHEAT.

	1881 Acres.	1881 Bushels.	1880. Bushels.
Minnesota	3,152,000	35,952,000	40,395,000
Dakota	......	*8,000,000	*2,800,000
Wisconsin	1,795,360	17,987,000	16,658,000
Nebraska	1,958,500	13,840,000	12,922,000
Iowa	2,775,000	18,248,000	40,395,000
Total these States	......	96,027,000	113,165,000
Total United States	37,709,620	380,000,000	408,549,000
Total U. S., '79	32,545,950	448,756,630	......

*Dakota's crop last year was estimated to be about 8,000,000 bushels. Census report makes crop 1879, 2,800,000 bushels.

CORN.

	1881 Acres.	1881 Bushels.	1880. Bushels.
Nebraska	2,140,200	58,913,005	106,218,360
Iowa	6,710,200	172,289,000	260,192,840
Missouri	5,680,100	93,069,800	160,463,408
Kansas	4,196,550	76,877,000	105,318,360
Illinois	9,096,600	176,734,000	240,452,885
Indiana	3,657,800	79,618,000	99,229,800
Ohio	3,134,100	70,760,000	119,940,000
Total these States	34,594,400	736,759,000	1,092,715,164
Total Unit'd States	64,262,025	1,194,916,000	1,717,434,543
Total U. S., 1879	53,085,450	1,545,901,000	......

General Produce.

BUFFALO, July 18.—Wheat unsettled and nominal; no demand. Corn dull and lower 1,000 bu No. 2 western, at 84c. Oats firm; 2 cars choice mixed at 62c. Canal freights nominal; no movement.

DETROIT, July 18.—Flour very dull at $5 50@6 00. Wheat weaker; No. 1 White, 128¾c asked; seller July, 126¾c; seller August, 106⅞c; seller September, 106¾c; seller October, 105⅝c bid; 107½c asked; seller the year, 105c; No 2 red, seller August, 107c; No. 2 White, 122c. Receipts—Wheat, 30,000 bu; shipments, 40,000 bush.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Flour dull; family, $5 80@6 00; fancy, $6 30@7 00. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red, old, 122c; do new, 105c. Corn weak and lower at 79c for No. 2. Oats dull and lower at 57½c. Rye dull at 75c. Barley nominal; dealers shy of new crops. Pork quiet at $22 50. Lard firm at $12 37½. Bulk meats steady quiet at $9 37½@13 00. Bacon quiet at $10 50@14 00@14 50. Whisky unsettled and higher; highwines at 115c. Combination sales of finished goods, 714 barrels, on a basis of 114.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Wheat fairly demoralized; No. 2 hard nominal; 121c for No. 2; 121c seller July; 105⅝c seller August; 103¾c seller September; seller the year, nominal; 93c for No 3; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Receipts, 41,000 bu; shipments, 5,600 bu. Corn tame at 75¾c for No. 2; 71c for rejected. Oats—choice white scarce but strong at 59c; low grades weak at 50@52c. Rye firm; 73c for No. 1; 70c for No. 2. Barley weak and lower at 79c for No. 2; 80c for new seller September; ——c for extra No. 3.

KANSAS CITY, July 17.—The Commercial Indicator reports: Wheat—Receipts, 2,700 bu; shipments, 26,000 bu; in store, —— bu; market weak and lower; No. 2 red cash, 99c; July, 95c; August, 93½c; No. 3, cash, 92½c; July, ——c; August, ——c. Corn—Receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, 6,000 bu; in store, —— bu; market quiet; No. 2 mixed, cash, 74½c; July, 73¾c; August, 73⅝c; No. 2 white mixed, cash, ——c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, cash, ——c; July, 38c; August, 30c. Butter and Eggs unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Flour—Market dull; western extras, $4 00; Minnesota extras, $6 00@6 25; do straight, $6 50@6 75; Pennsylvania extra family, good, $5 62½; medium, $5 50; Ohio extra family, good, $6 25; choice, $6 35; Minnesota sour, $4 25@5 00; Minnesota patents, fair, $6 50; good, $8 00; choice, $8 25; winter patents, good, $7 00@8 00; Ohio new process, $7 50. Rye flour, small sales at $4 00@4 25. Wheat excited, unsettled and declined fully 8c; No. 2 Red in elevator, 123c; do at grain depot, ——c; do seller July, ——@——c. Corn steady and in fair demand; sail mixed, 92c; steamer, 91c; No. 3, 90c; rejected, ——c; sail mixed seller July, ——@——c. Oats dull and 1c lower; No. 1 white, ——c; No. 2 do, 70½@71c; No. 3 do, 70c; No. 2 mixed, 69c.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Flour—Receipts, 8,000 bbls; sales, 12,000 bbls; dull and strongly in buyers favor. Wheat 2@3½c lower, unsettled and excited; fair speculative business; sales, 816,000 bu No. 2 red, seller July, 120¼@123¼c; 496,000 bu do seller August, 118⅝@120c; 330,000 bu do seller September, 118¾@120c; 120,000 bu do seller October, 119¼@121c; 80,000 bu do seller the year, 117⅛@118¼c; 40,000 bu No. 2 white, seller September, 118c. Corn ⅛@2c lower and heavy; mixed western spot, 82@83¾c; futures, 78½@84¾c; sales 460,000 bu. Oats ½@⅝c better; western, 60@68c; sales, 320,000 bu, including No 2, seller August, 49½@50c; do September, 46¼@46⅝c. Beef firm and quiet; new extra, $——. Pork stronger and quiet; new mess spot, $22 25; old, $21 00@21 25. Lard 10@12½c higher and firm; steam rendered at $12 95. Butter quiet, held firm; western, 14@25c; Elgin creamery, 26c. Cheese quiet and firm at 2@11¼c. Sugar dull. Molasses quiet. Petroleum firm. Rice strong. Coffee firm. Freights strong. Spirits turpentine firm at 47@47½c. Rosin steady at $1 90@2 05. Tallow firm at 8⅛@8⅜c. Eggs steady at 20½c.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Flour—Market quiet and unchanged; western superfine, $3 25@4 00; do extra, $4 25@5 25; family, $5 75@6 75. Wheat—western lower but active; No. 2 winter red, spot, 119c bid; seller July, 116½@118⅝c; seller August, 116⅞@116¼c; seller September, 116@116½c; seller October, ——. Corn—Western dull and lower; mixed spot, 83@83¼c; seller July, 83¾c asked; seller August, 83@83¾c; seller September, 84c bid; steamer, —c. Oats dull and lower; western white, 68@70c; mixed, 62@65c; Pennsylvania, 65@70c. Rye higher at 88c. Hay unchanged; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $15 00@16 50. Provisions—quiet and irregular; mess pork, $22 50@23 50. Bulk meats—loose shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, at $11@14. Bacon—shoulders, $12; clear rib sides, $15@15 25. Hams, $15 50@16 25. Lard, refined, $14. Butter firm; western grass packed, 14@20c; creamery, 23@27c. Eggs lower at 19c. Petroleum dull; refined, 6⅞c. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes at 8¼@9½c. Sugar quiet; A soft, 9½c. Whisky steady at 115@116c. Freights to Liverpool, per steamer, unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,102 bbls; wheat, 100,800 bu; corn, 642 bu; oats, 5,900 bu; rye, 600 bu. Shipments—Wheat, —— bu; corn, 55,574 bu. Sales—wheat, 1,008,653 bu; corn, 97,650 bu.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Wheat weak and lower; No. 2 red, 107c cash; No 2 Spring, 126c cash seller July; seller August regular; at 106¼c seller July; 103⅞c seller August; 102⅝c seller September; ——seller the year. Corn weak and lower at 75½c cash; ——c seller July; 75⅜c bid seller August; 74⅜c seller September; 74⅝c seller October; 65¾c seller the year. Oats weak and lower at 54c cash; 51½c seller July; 38c seller August; 35⅝c seller September. Rye at 70c. Barley nominal at ——@——c. Whisky at 116c. Pork steady at $20 80 cash; $—— seller July; $—— seller August; $20 95 seller September; $21 05 seller October. Lard firmer at $12 40 cash; $—— seller July; $12 40 seller August; $12 52½ seller September; $12 62½ seller October. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; market fairly active, steady and unchanged light, $7 40@8 10; mixed packing, $7 50@8 10; heavy packing and shipping, $8 20@8 70. Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; market weak; exports, $7 40@8 00; good to choice shipping, $6 70@7 10; common to fair, $5 00@6 50; butchers, $2 50@4 50; stockers and feeders, $——@——; Texans, $3 50@5 25; half-breeds, $4 75@5 50.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Flour lower; XXX, $3 90@4 00; family, $4 50@5 00; choice, $5 40@5 50; fancy, $5 60@5 65. Wheat weak, active and lower; No. 2 red, 100c cash; 101¼c seller July; 101c seller August; 101c seller September; ——c seller October; 100¼c seller the year; No. 3 do, 97¾@98c; No. 4 do ——c. Corn lower; 78c cash; 70c bid seller July; 75c seller August; 73⅛c seller September; 71½c seller October; 60⅝c seller the year. Oats easier; 61c cash; 50c bid seller July; 35c seller August; 35c asked seller September; 33c seller the year. Rye higher at 70c bid. Barley nominal. Lead steady at $4 80. Butter unchanged; creamery, ——@——c; dairy, ——@——c; country, ——@——c. Eggs unchanged. Whisky steady at 115c. Pork—better feeling; jobbing at $21 40@21 50. Dry salt meats entirely nominal; nothing doing. Bacon firmer; shoulders, $10 25; short ribs, $14 00; short clear, $14 50; long clear, $14 00. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls; wheat, 186,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, —— bu; barley, —— bu. Shipments—Flour, 4,500 bbls; wheat, 213,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, —— bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, —— bu.

Special reports received from London and Liverpool to-day are as follows:

LONDON, July 18—1:00 P. M.—Arrived Wheat dull and easier. Arrived Corn unchanged. To arrive Wheat dull and easier. To arrive Corn steady. No. 2 Spring Wheat off coast declined 6d. Red Winter Wheat off coast declined 9d. California Wheat off coast declined 1s. To arrive California Wheat off coast declined 6d. To arrive Red Winter Wheat off coast declined 1s. Country markets firm. Weather in England unsettled.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—1:00 P. M.—Wheat dull and easier. Corn dull and easier at 7s 2½d. No. 2 Spring Wheat, 9s 10d; No. 3 Spring, 9s 3d; Red Winter, 10s 4d. California Wheat declined 1d. Cargoes off coast for United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat dull. Corn dull.

The BLADE's telegraph dispatch from London this morning, regarding the markets, is as follows:

LONDON, July 17.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: Very heavy rains and the want of sunshine have retarded the crops. All cereals are badly rusted. Wheat in small supply and advanced 2s. Foreign advanced 1@2s, owing to foreign troubles, which the trade thinks may occasion months of delay in Indian supplies. Off coast market firm. There were 14 arrivals and eight sales. A large business was done in American Red Winter Wheat for July and August shipment at 1@1s 6d improvement. Flour 1@1s 6d dearer. Foreign 1s dearer. Oats 6d better. Maize dearer but irregular. Sales of English wheat during the week, 14,532 qrs, at 48s 5d ℔ qr, against 14,275 qrs. at 46s 2d ℔ qr for the corresponding week last year.

Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Hogs—Market lower; common and light, $6 00@8 35; packing and butchers', $7 75@8 90. Receipts, 653 head; shipments, 188 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 3,929 head; market very dull; extra cattle, $7 00@7 50; good, $5 75@6 75; common, $3 00@4 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; market dull Philadelphias, $8 70@8 85; Baltimores, $8 30@8 60; Yorkers, $8 00@8 35.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,000 head; market slow; prime, $4 75@5 00; good, $4 40@4 60; common, $2 50@3 50.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,347 head; market slower; tops lower; other grades ¼@¾c off; very best, $7 15@7 87½; first quality, $6 00@7 00; medium, $4 50@4 75; ordinary, $3 25@4 00; most sales at $5 00@6 75.

Swine—Receipts, 5,365 head; full supply and only moderate demand at $10 75@12 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,644 head; sheep quoted at $3 00@5 25; lambs, $4 00@6 25.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Hogs—Receipts to-day, 13,000 head; shipments, 7,000 head; market slow and unsatisfactory but steady; common to good mixed, $7 25@8 00; heavy packing and shipping, $8 05@8 60; light, $7 30@8 10; skips and culls, $4 50@7 00.

Cattle—Receipts to-day, 7,000 head; shipments, 3,600 head; no really good natives here; values nominally steady; exports, $7 30@8 00; good to choice shipping steers, $6 50@7 20; common to fair, $5 00@6 25; mixed butchers', $2 40@5 00; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 80; range cattle in heavy supply and weaker; Texas cows, $3 60@7 25; canners, $4 40; shippers, $4 75@5 50; Wyoming half breeds, $5 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market steady; poor to fair, $3 00@3 35; medium to good, $3 75@4 25; choice, $4 30@4 55; Texas sheep, $3 00@4 25; demand weak and quality poor.

KANSAS CITY, July 17.—The Commercial Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts, 3,600 head; shipments, —— head; market weak, active and a shade lower; native shipping steers, $5 75@6 95; butcher steers, $4 50@5 50; cows, $2 50@3 50; Texan steers, $5 75@6 95.

Hogs—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, —— head; market steady; light, $7 00@7 50; mixed, $7 60@8 00; heavy, $8 00@8 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, —— head; market steady at $3 00@3 50 for good to choice.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,800 head; consigned through, 188 cars; market dull and prices 50@75c lower; choice, steers, $7 00@7 50; good shippers, $6 50@6 85; fair to medium, $5 50@6 50; light steers, $4 75@5 35; Texans, $4 60; common to choice butchers' cows, $3 25@4 50; a number of cars remain unsold.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head; consigned through 28 cars; market generally unchanged, but some sales rather lower; fair to good clipped sheep, $4 00@4 50; choice, $4 75@4 85; extra for export, $5 00.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 9,000 head; consigned through 50 cars; market steady and unchanged; light to fair Yorkers, $7 40@8 00; good to choice, $8 20@8 35; good medium weights, $8 65@8 75; pigs, $7 00@7 25.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 5,880 head; making 13,100 head for the week, against 10,870 head last week; market over-supplied and extremely dull and weak at a reduction of more than ½c ℔ lb; common to prime native steers, $10 25@14 50; extra do, $14 75@15 25; Colorado half-breeds, $9 50@10 50; Texas steers, $9 00@10 50; none used for export trade. Shipments for the week ended Saturday, —— live cattle, 650 quarters of beef, 410 live sheep, —— carcasses of mutton, and —— dressed pigs.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for two days, 13,500 head; making 46,710 for the week, against 38,000 head last week; market slow at a reduction of ½@¾c ℔ lb; extremes for sheep, $4 00@5 50 ℔ 100 lbs for sheep and $5 25@6 50 for lambs.

Swine—Receipts for two days, 7,300 head; making 20,500 head for the week, against 18,170 head last week; live hogs weaker at $7 50@8 50 ℔ 100 lbs for poor to choice.

Miscellaneous.

COAL.

The coal market has undergone no change. Bradstreet's says: At eastern markets some little complaint of comparative dullness may be heard, but this is largely due, doubtless, to contrasting the present business with the recent active demand from all quarters. Miners of anthracite with western connections, however, are very independent, as the demand in the west is heavier than ever, and prices are correspondingly advanced, the excess net price obtained averaging about 20c per ton. Buffalo and Chicago are busily engaged in meeting this request, and the anthracite trade at those points is consequently heavy.

DRY GOODS.

In the eastern markets business is more active and improving. Croaking is subsiding, confidence strengthening, and values growing firmer. The depression that existed over a cold, backward Spring delaying business has vanished, and now there comes the stimulus and energy resultant over the certainty of an active, healthy Fall trade. The market is less irregular on staple goods, cotton and woolen. The accumulation of stocks with agents is being depleted. Large buyers are daily arriving from all sections, and the belief is prevalent that if there is any change in values they will be upward instead of downward. The improved condition of the crops, like a magician's wand, has converted a hitherto dull and unsettled market into a state of confidence, activity and hopefulness. Commission agents expect a steady, conservative business, and jobbers anticipate a prosperous Fall season. Disasters by flood and tempest, though severe, have been confined within narrow limits, labor strikes, that a few weeks ago looked serious, are becoming adjusted. Labor is well employed at fair wages, food staples are getting cheaper through bounteous harvests, money is easy and in free circulation, and at present no disturbing element to general prosperity is visible. Failures in the dry goods trade are few, payments are generally prompt, merchants in the interior are having a fair trade, and reducing their stocks of Spring and Summer goods, and the entire dry goods interest appears under conservative management and control.

HOG PRODUCTS.

The comparison in the hog supply for the past week is not so unfavorable as it has appeared for several previous weeks. The returns show a total of 130,000 hogs for the western packing, against 165,000 for corresponding week last year, or 35,000 falling off, and making the total since March 1 reach 1,995,000 hogs, against 2,315,000 a year ago, or a decrease of 320,000. This number will be somewhat further enlarged probably by the first of August, and during that month we think it likely the packing will not show much of any falling off compared with last year. Of course there are contingencies, and guesses are liable to not be supported by events. The markets have made considerable advance in product during the week, a portion of which has been lost, but closing higher than a week ago, the greater advance being in lard, which article at this time seems to have a margin for movement abroad at present current rates. Occasionally we read about "lard cheese" and intimations that lard is used in the manufacture of cheese, but as the latter article is falling below the price of lard everywhere there is no significance in such talk. Butterine manufacture is presumably receiving a portion of the hog leaf at some points, and against this is the admixture of cotton-seed stearine in the lard. The general statistical position of lard is comfortable enough, and stocks of meats are within reasonable compass everywhere; but prices are high—as compared with ordinary seasons, and jobbers are complaining that Southern orders come for unusually small lots, though with frequency. There is less than 10,000,000 pounds of meats at Cincinnati, including all cuts, about equal in quantity to the same time last year—and light stocks of pork and lard, the latter chiefly held by one party whose views are pegged at 14c. Last week's exports of lard nearly balance same week last year, but meats and pork are upward of 5,000,000 lbs short. The prevailing feeling in the trade seems to be favorable to the holding interest.

WOOL.

The Circular of Harding, Martin & Co., Boston, says of the wool market: The receipts of new domestic wool, although falling considerably short of the large receipts for the corresponding week of last year, have been large. Manufacturers have taken advantage of this fact and have bought more freely than in any previous week since the first of January, with one exception. In prices no change, and we do not look for any material change at present. Manufacturers have just bridged over a year that, it was generally believed, would show a great scarcity of fine wools before the close. There has been, however, no time during the year when manufacturers were unable to purchase just what grades of wool they wanted, and notwithstanding the backwardness of the new clip, there is a moderate supply of old XX fleeces still on hand. There has been no scarcity of wool the past year, and there will be no scarcity of wool the coming year. Our domestic clip is now about equal to all our wants, and it is probable that the increased supplies from Texas, the Territories and other points will be fully equal to the demand. We refer more particularly to clothing and combing fleeces. Carpet wools must be imported largely, as we raise but a comparatively small supply of this description. While the sales this week have been comparatively large there has been no excitement whatever in the market. The increased arrivals of new fleeces have given us a better supply of combing and delaine selections, and manufacturers are free purchasers of all available lots. Another week has passed, and it will be seen that the business in California wool has been unusually light. There has been a good demand for unwashed wools, and prices remain quite steady. Pulled wools continue in steady demand. The transactions in foreign have been larger than for some weeks.

The sales of the week indicate prices as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece, X and XX, 38@42c; Ohio No. 1, 44@45c. Michigan X and above, 40@41c; combing and delaine, 43@47c; Texas, 15@33c; Territory, 16@24c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 15@35c. California spring, 20@32c; California lambs, 20c; super and extra pulled, 27@47½c; noils, 33⅓@37½c; scoured, 33@75c.

Notes.

The growth of tea cultivation in India is steady and progressive. Some six thousand acres more are devoted to tea gardens every year. Last year's crop is estimated at 40,000,000 lbs.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a bill prohibiting the sale, exposure to sale, or shipment of sugar or sirup adulterated with glucose, or any other material, without branding it for what it really is.

An exchange remarks that it would be a blessing to oildom if no new territory could be discovered for four years to come. There is enough and to spare in European ports, which are overstocked, in the tanks in the oil regions which are full to bursting, and in that abandoned territory, which is not by any means exhausted.

The San Francisco Journal of Commerce says: "Year by year the trade will grow, till every acre in California available for the culture of grain is occurried. The two great interior valleys of the State contain enough wheat lands to produce 400,000,000 bushels a year, equal in value to $400,000,000, and on which there are possible profits of $48,000,000 yearly. Of course the culture will not reach that extent in one year or ten years; but it will much more than is now dreamed of."

Official returns from Washington make the aggregate shipments from all parts of the United States of petroleum and products in May 44,901,527 gallons, valued at $4,168,9[illegible], against in May of last year 35,025,896 gallons, valued at $3,361,145, and the grand aggregate exports for the 11 months, ending with May 505,637,099 gallons, valued at $46,563,142, against 385,693,661 gallons, valued at $34,762,341, for the corresponding 11 months of the preceding fiscal year.

The manufacture of cheese, which now plays so important a part in the dairy industry of nearly every country on the globe, is said to have been learned by the English from the Romans about the Christian era. There are many different kinds and qualities of cheese, varying in richness from cream cheese, made entirely of cream, to the famed Suffolk, made of milk "three times skimmed." With but one or two exceptions, all the celebrated varieties of other countries have been transplanted to the United States.

The census returns as to manufacturing industries show that there are 38 establishments where firearms and ammunition are made in the United States. The capital employed in the business aggregates $8,315,289, and the value of the products annually turned out is given at $5,617,636. It is stated that the demand for small arms has greatly increased in the last year or two, and that the number of manufactories of revolvers has been augmented to meet this improvement in the market. The census figures on this subject are therefore already old.

It is probable that before long the famous Mocha coffee will disappear from the markets of the world, though doubtless some inferior variety will usurp its name. The imports have been declining for some time past, and a recent Italian Consular report makes known that the once flourishing Mocha (or Mokkah, as the writer calls it,) is now reduced to a group of poor huts, with about 400 inhabitants who have hard work to keep soul and body together. The coffee plantations are lying waste and uncultivated, and the once busy harbor is full of sand. All the European merchants have departed save one Italian, and he is engaged, not in exporting coffee, but in importing European wares for the Arabians.

The experiments made in the south of France last year by transplanting American vines in that region, and likewise grafting them on French stocks, are said to promise absolute success. The American vines not proving susceptible to the phylloxera, large quantities of cuttings from this country have been imported by French viniculturists. Those which were taken out to the south of France four or five years ago are reported as showing [illegible] ties of fruit. The buds are said to be remarkable for their length. A report from the wine districts states that before many years, thanks to the American stocks, the vineyards at Languedoc and Provence will put on their ancient splendor.